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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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AND IMPROVE HER
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No. 20,413 號三十百四零萬二第 日十二月十年亥癸 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1923. 二第禮 號七廿月一十年二十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS

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5-B, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS		
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes
7.30 " "	7.40 " "	" "
8.00 " "	8.10 " "	" "
8.30 " "	8.40 " "	" "
8.47 " "	8.57 " "	Stopping
8.54 " "	9.04 " "	Stopping
9.04 " "	9.14 " "	Stopping
9.11 " "	9.21 " "	Stopping
9.30 " "	9.40 " "	Stopping
9.50 " "	10.00 " "	Stopping
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes	Stopping
11.30 " "	11.40 " "	Stopping
12.00 " "	12.10 " "	Stopping
12.30 " "	12.40 " "	Stopping
12.57 " "	1.07 " "	Stopping
1.04 " "	1.14 " "	Stopping
1.13 " "	1.23 " "	Stopping
1.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes	Stopping
4.00 " "	4.10 " "	Stopping
4.30 " "	4.40 " "	Stopping
4.40 " "	4.50 " "	Stopping
4.57 " "	5.07 " "	Stopping
5.04 " "	5.14 " "	Stopping
5.11 " "	5.21 " "	Stopping
5.30 " "	5.40 " "	Stopping
5.50 " "	6.00 " "	Stopping

SUNDAYS		
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes
7.30 " "	7.40 " "	" "
8.00 " "	8.10 " "	" "
8.30 " "	8.40 " "	" "
8.47 " "	8.57 " "	Stopping
8.54 " "	9.04 " "	Stopping
9.04 " "	9.14 " "	Stopping
9.11 " "	9.21 " "	Stopping
9.30 " "	9.40 " "	Stopping
9.50 " "	10.00 " "	Stopping
10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	every 15 minutes	Stopping
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	every 15 minutes	Stopping
2.30 " "	2.40 " "	Stopping
2.50 " "	3.00 " "	Stopping
3.10 " "	3.20 " "	Stopping
3.30 " "	3.40 " "	Stopping
3.50 " "	4.00 " "	Stopping
4.10 " "	4.20 " "	Stopping
4.30 " "	4.40 " "	Stopping
4.50 " "	5.00 " "	Stopping
5.10 " "	5.20 " "	Stopping
5.30 " "	5.40 " "	Stopping
5.50 " "	6.00 " "	Stopping

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.
Night Cars—WEEKDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
8.40 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 minutes.
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ALFRED H. BUILDING.
Hong Kong 1st June, 1923.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon dep.	6.41	7.10	8.35	9.15	10.25	12.00	1.18	2.53	4.54	5.27
Yau Ma Tei dep.	6.51	7.20	8.45	9.25	10.35	12.10	1.28	3.03	5.04	5.37
Shatin dep.	7.05	7.34	9.00	9.40	10.50	12.25	1.43	3.18	5.19	5.52
Tai Po dep.	7.15	7.44	9.10	9.50	11.00	12.35	1.53	3.28	5.29	6.02
Tai Po Market dep.	7.25	7.54	9.20	10.00	11.10	12.45	2.03	3.38	5.39	6.12
Fanling dep.	7.35	8.04	9.30	10.10	11.20	12.55	2.13	3.48	5.49	6.22
Sheung Shui dep.	7.45	8.14	9.40	10.20	11.30	13.05	2.23	3.58	5.59	6.32
Shum Chun dep.	7.55	8.24	9.50	10.30	11.40	13.15	2.33	4.08	6.09	6.42
Shek Lung dep.	8.05	8.34	10.00	10.40	11.50	13.25	2.43	4.18	6.19	6.52
Canton arr.	8.15	8.44	10.10	10.50	12.00	13.35	2.53	4.28	6.29	7.02

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton dep.	8.25	8.54	10.20	11.00	12.10	13.45	3.03	4.38	6.39	7.12
Shek Lung dep.	8.35	9.04	10.30	11.10	12.20	13.55	3.13	4.48	6.49	7.22
Shum Chun dep.	8.45	9.14	10.40	11.20	12.30	14.05	3.23	4.58	6.59	7.32
Sheung Shui dep.	8.55	9.24	10.50	11.30	12.40	14.15	3.33	5.08	7.09	7.42
Fanling dep.	9.05	9.34	11.00	11.40	12.50	14.25	3.43	5.18	7.19	7.52
Tai Po Market dep.	9.15	9.44	11.10	11.50	13.00	14.35	3.53	5.28	7.29	8.02
Tai Po dep.	9.25	9.54	11.20	12.00	13.10	14.45	4.03	5.38	7.39	8.12
Shatin dep.	9.35	10.04	11.30	12.10	13.20	14.55	4.13	5.48	7.49	8.22
Yau Ma Tei dep.	9.45	10.14	11.40	12.20	13.30	15.05	4.23	5.58	7.59	8.32
Kowloon arr.	9.55	10.24	11.50	12.30	13.40	15.15	4.33	6.08	8.09	8.42

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling dep.	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.30	Shatankok dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05
Shatankok arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	Fanling arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICES, KOWLOON, or from Messrs. TROUS, COOK & SON, HONGKONG, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONGKONG.

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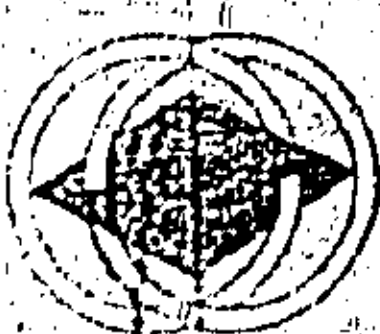
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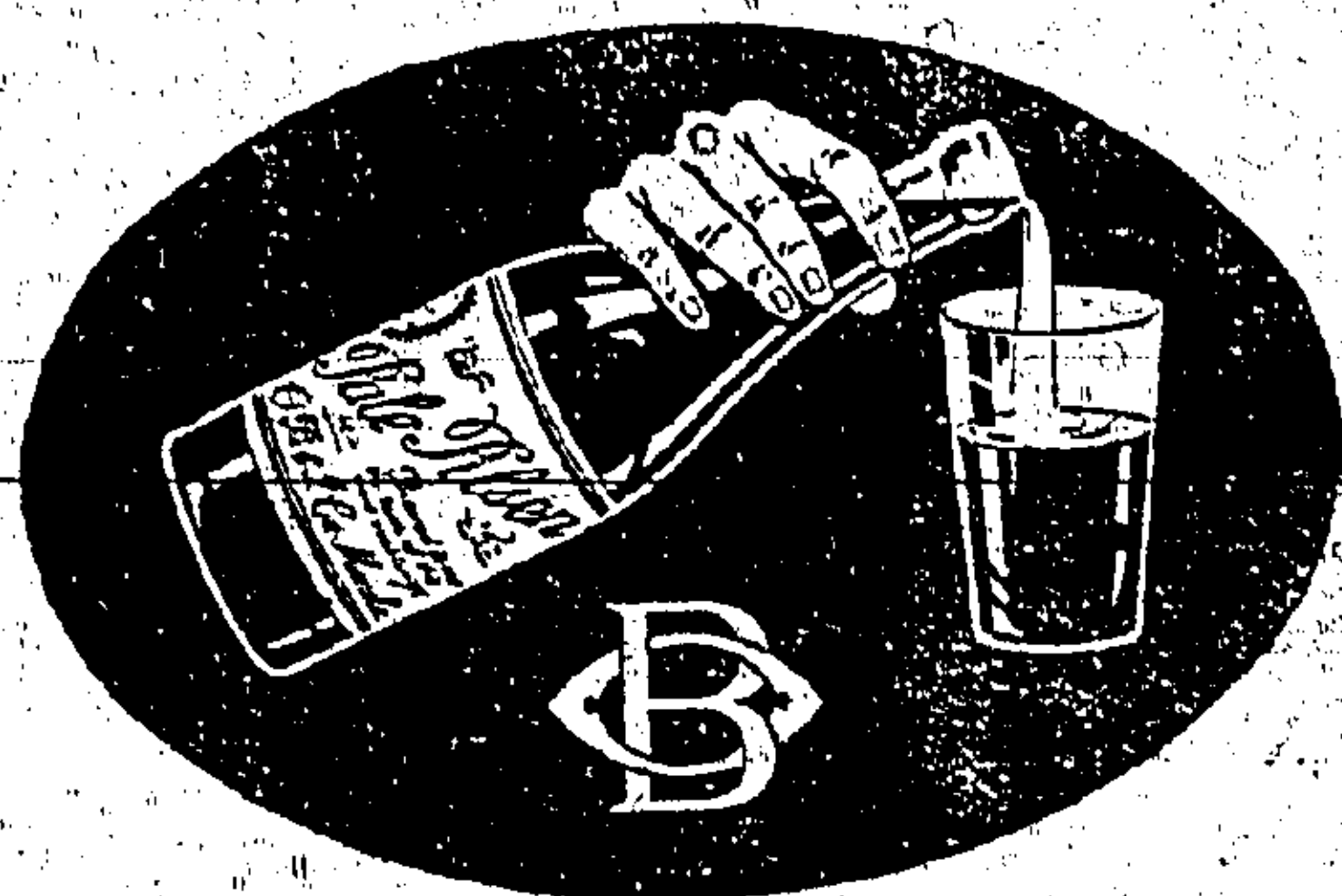
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MR. COOLIDGE'S ADEQUATE
BREVITY**When the degree of Doctor of Laws
was conferred upon him by his old col-
lege, Mr. Coolidge was complimented by
the President for teaching the lesson of
"adequate brevity." This was an accu-
rate phrase as is shown by his speeches
and messages. Mr. Coolidge expressed
fundamental principles which should
always be emphasized and cannot be
mentioned too often.General statements, from the scientific
point of view, are not wholly true, but if
they are very valuable. Some of the
ideas of Calvin Coolidge found in his
writings, speeches and addresses, are
given below as far as possible in his own
words, though not quoting him.1.—I am not one of those who believe
votes are to be won by misrepresenta-
tions, skillful presentations of
half truths, and plausible deductions
from false premises.
2.—For good government cannot be
found on the bargain counter.
3.—Partisanship should stop at the
boundary line, but patriotism should
begin there.4.—We are citizens before we are parti-
sans.
5.—When you substitute patronage for
patriotism administration breaks
down.6.—We need more of the office desks and
less of the show window in politics.
7.—Politics is not an end but a means,
not a product but a process; it is
the art of government and8.—Like other values, it has counterfeits,
upon which so much emphasis has
been placed as to obscure the origi-
nal.
9.—Every native-born American is poten-
tially a President.10.—There are quacks, shysters and char-
latans among politicians, doctors and
lawyers, but they are not representa-
tives. For11.—Our public men, as a class, are in-
spired by honorable and patriotic
motives, desirous only of faithful
execution of their trust.12.—Public men must expect criticism and
ensure false charges are made on a
higher plane than private.13.—In office holding only the man of
broad sympathy and deep under-
standing of his fellow men can meet
with much success. Yet14.—Office-holding is the incidental,
the standard of citizenship is the essen-
tial.15.—Every man is a politician whether he
will or no, for government does not
rest upon the opinions of men but
upon their actions.16.—The development of the State has
ever been from anarchy through des-
potism through oligarchy, broadened
into democracy and ending in repre-
sentative government based upon
universal suffrage. But many nations
have fallen along the way.17.—Our public schools have made educa-
tion possible for all and ignorance a
disgrace.
18.—Those with liberal culture ought to
be the leaders in maintaining the
standards of citizenship, or their
education is a failure.19.—My college mates were moved with a
serious purpose; he who had less,
lacked place among them.
20.—Education must give not only power
but direction; it must minister to the
whole man or it fails.21.—Science, however important, does not
provide a civilization that can stand
without classical ideals.
22.—The class of all classics is the Bible.
23.—The discontent in modern industry
is the result of a too narrow out-
look. For24.—It is far from enough to teach our
citizens a vocation; our industrial
system will break down unless it is
humanized.
25.—It is not well if the great diversity
of modern learning has made the
truth so little of a novelty that it
lacks all reverence.26.—We have lost our reverence for the
profession of teaching and bestowed
it upon the profession of acquiring.
27.—The profession of teaching has come
down to us with a sanction of anti-
quity greater than all else.28.—Inspiration always comes from above
and diffusion of learning radiates
down from the university.
29.—The individual may not require the
higher institutions of learning, but
society does. For30.—Without higher education, civiliza-
tion, as we know it, would fall from
mankind in a night.
31.—Let there be a purpose in all legisla-
tion, to recognize the right of man
to be well born, well nurtured, well
educated, well employed, and well
paid.32.—When membership in a legislature is
sought as a means of livelihood,
legislation will pass from a public
function to a private enterprise. For
the legislator will succeed not by
indulging himself but by denying
himself.33.—Democracy is not a denial of the
divine right of kings, but it adds to
it the divine right of all men.
34.—Democracy not only ennobles man,
but it has ennobled industry. For we
are working towards the day35.—When equal honour shall fall to equal
endeavour, whether it be exhibited
in the office or in the shop.
36.—The protection of the individual lies
at the basis of Anglo-Saxon liberty.37.—Liberty is not bestowed, it is an
achievement, but it comes to no
people who have not passed through
the successive stages which always
precede it; it is very far from a state
of nature. For38.—While there are no conditions under
which it is better to be a slave than
to be free, there are many conditions
under which it is much easier to be
a slave; and many have preferred
such slavery rather than bear the
responsibilities of freedom.39.—The protection of the individual lies
at the basis of Anglo-Saxon liberty.
40.—Liberty is not bestowed, it is an
achievement, but it comes to no
people who have not passed through
the successive stages which always
precede it; it is very far from a state
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which it is better to be a slave than
to be free, there are many conditions
under which it is much easier to be
a slave; and many have preferred
such slavery rather than bear the
responsibilities of freedom.41.—Wisdom and experience have in-
creased our admiration of the Do-
claration of Independence.
42.—The sovereignty of the American
citizen has irresistibly led to a
realization of the dignity of his
occupation whatever it may be.
43.—Roosevelt, the people looked upon
as a reflection of their ideals of true
Americanism; he appealed to the
imagination of youth and satisfied the
judgments of maturity.
44.—Lincoln was in wisdom great, but in
humility greater; in justice strong,
but in compassion stronger, becoming
a leader of men by following the
truth; he overcame evil with good.
45.—We need a broader, firmer and deeper
faith in the people—that they
desire to do right.46.—All men are peers, the humblest with
the most exalted. For
47.—This is the path of equality before
the law and of liberty under the law,
that is, democracy.48.—Works which endure come from the
soul of the people.
49.—Our flag, above all others, expresses
the sovereignty of the people, when
all else passes away.50.—Each man is entitled to his rights
and the rewards of his service. Be
they ever so large or ever so small.
51.—Industry cannot flourish if labour
languish.52.—The welfare of the weakest and
strongest are inseparable.
53.—Neither wages, houses, lands nor
company will satisfy. For
54.—Man's spiritual nature insists on
higher things to which it can respond.55.—Without moral victory, whatever the
fortunes of the battlefield, there can
be no abiding peace.
56.—History is to be studied and applied,
not for the purpose of advocating
reaction, yet it holds the only war-
rant for real progress.57.—Laws must rest upon the eternal
foundations of righteousness.
58.—Men do not make laws but discover
them.59.—Laws do not make reforms, but re-
forms make laws.
60.—Money will not purchase character
nor good government, for the mea-
sure of success is not merchandise,
but manhood.61.—It may not be so important to deter-
mine just where we are, but it is of
the utmost importance to determine
whither we are going.
62.—The power to think is the most prac-
tical thing in the world.63.—There can be no proper observance
of a birthday which forgets the
mother.
64.—If knowledge be wrongly used, civil-
ization commits suicide.**THE
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Kanazawa —	Park Hotel	Nikko —	Onari Hotel
Miyako Hotel	Miyajima —	Kanazawa Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Mampel Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
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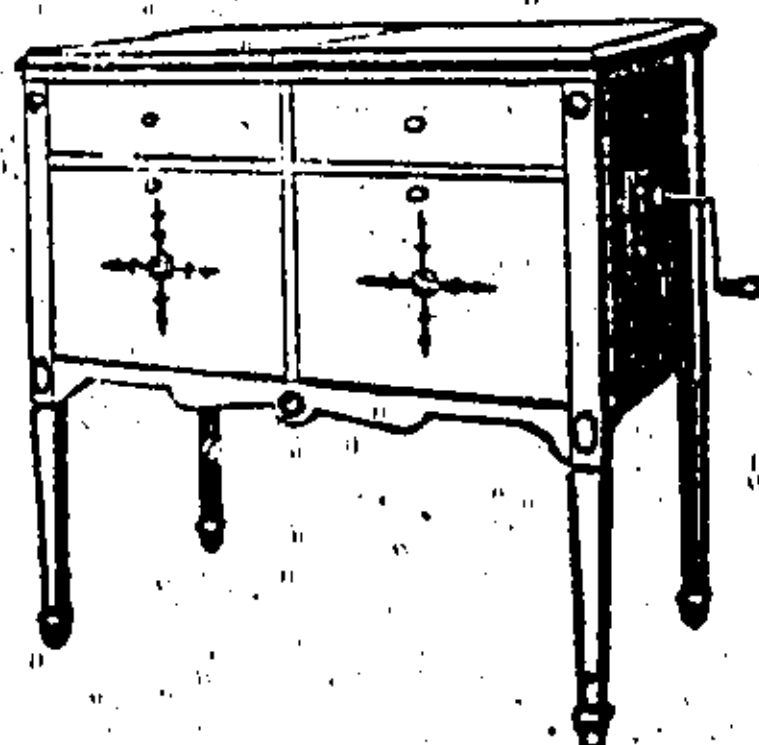
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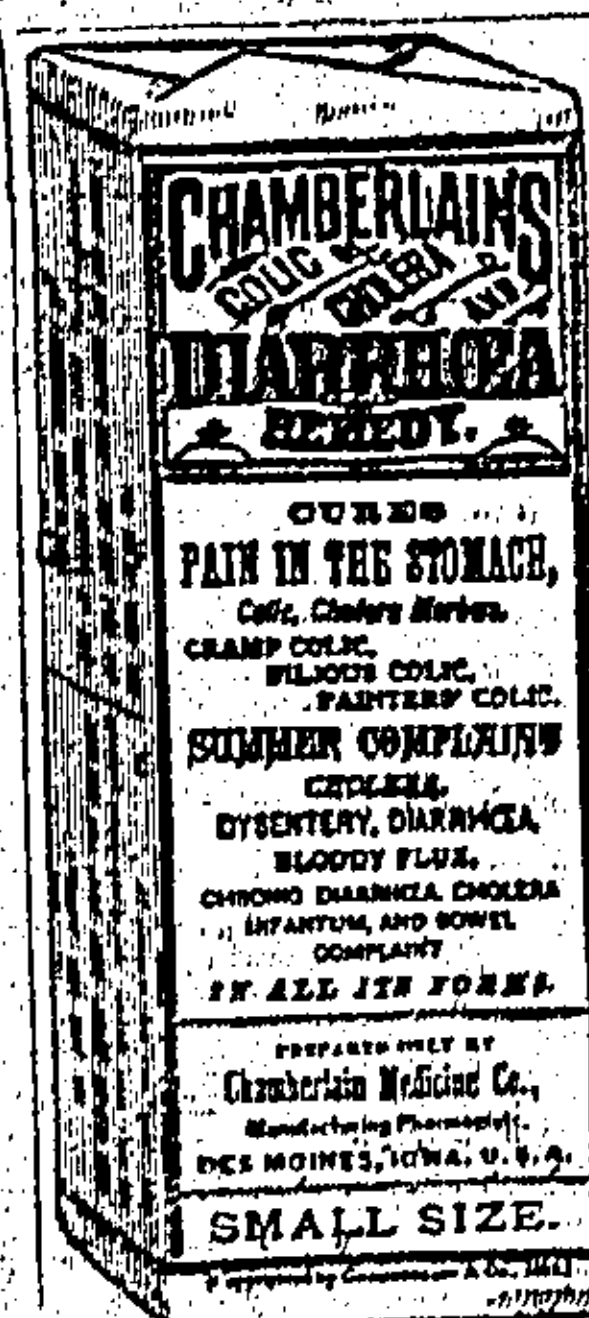
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IN THE INDIAN JUNGLES.
ADVENTURES IN A CAR.
AMUSING STORY TOLD BY AN OLD SHIKARI.

I was stopping a few days with my friend Denis, who was a great motorist and incidentally a great shikari, writes Mr. G. H. Knowles in the *Englishman*. He lived in a small sub-Himalayan station, and was not far from the Terai forests where big game abounds. He only kept two cars: a Ford and a Dodge, both four-seaters. He believed in no others.

We had received news of a man-eating tiger which was in the habit of carrying off local traders and poor villagers, who frequented a certain fair in a jungle village about 20 miles distant. The tiger himself would visit the fair and had taken up his quarters in some scrub jungle close by. Denis set his old car going—and a wonderful car it was—and we started, taking in the back seat an old grey-haired patriarch of the jungle village in question, who was my friend's favourite shikari, and, as I discovered, a very intelligent man too.

The *halla*, or village fair, was to be held that day, within two miles of which the tiger lived. We turned along the usual rough unmetalled, dusty road, and were passing through the scrub jungle, the tiger's abode, where, of course, the old car broke down. We were on the horns of a dilemma, as the tiger was sure to pay us a visit. The old shikari and I were told off to keep guard with our rifles loaded, while my friend and his trusty chauffeur tried to put new life into the worn-out hurdy-gurdy. Our idea was to get all the men we could from the *halla* and organize a hunt.

The shikari and I kept watch in the back seat, he keeping his eye on the jungle on one side and I on the other. But the old fellow began to get talkative.

"Let us discuss Hanumanza, one of Hanuman's greatest generals," he said suddenly.

"Why," I said, becoming interested in the whole attitude of the old man, "I have never heard of Hanumanza."

"Haven't you?" said he. "No tiger will dare come near us if we keep him in mind."

"Go on," said I, and he told us the following amusing legend (believed in by all those folk in beautiful Hindustani).

THE FIRST VILLAGE FAIR.

"Well," he said, "Hanumanza was also a great monkey-god who helped Hanuman in his wars against the King of Ceylon. Here is the story of how he instituted the first village fair." And he waxed eloquently witty while we were waiting, *notens colens* for the man-eater.

Hanumanza arrived one morning at the very spot where our fair is now held. It was dense jungle. He came with instructions from Hanuman, from whom he had received the feudalatory proprietorship of the whole of this sub-Himalayan country, to encourage trade among the people. Hanumanza reclined on a mango tree and turned his head at the tinkling sound of bells from the distant village, as the cattle moved out; he heard the crackling of the dry leaves close by, and to his surprise and delight, beheld five fair maidens from the village, coming down to the rivulet for water with *chatties* on their heads. It was the delightful mango season, and the path led up to the tree. Now Hanumanza, thrilled with the joy of all nature around him, found a sense of humorous amusement which tickled him into a playful mood. He let his gigantic tail fall to the ground, and, turning the end up in imitation of a cobra's hood, he made it sway angrily from side to side in the middle of the pathway, to arrest the merry maidens on their quest. Then came the young damsels in the highest spirits, making as much noise as the chattering seven sisters in an adjoining bamboo clump.

Chuckling with delight, Hanumanza hid himself with great care in the thick foliage of the tree, as the foremost girl shrieked and, in terror, dropped her *chatty* on the snake's head. This hurt Hanumanza, but he merely winced. The maids, behind, however, with more presence of mind, armed themselves quickly with thorny sticks. Now Hanuman, who was a thousand miles away and could see the whole occurrence with his telescopic eye, was also touched with a sense of joviality, and chuckled too, as at that very instant he deprived Hanumanza of the power to withdraw his tail, while leaving him still the sense of feeling. Four of the maidens then set about laboring Hanumanza's tail, but each time he spoke, Hanuman turned his words into hisses, so that the maidens redoubled the violence of their blows.

THE FAIR KASUNDA.

"Now, it so happened, that one maiden who was the most beautiful of the five and had not joined the others in the attack, rebuked them for not respecting the cobra, who was an offspring of the god Shiva, the destroyer. This damsel's name was Kasunda, and on hearing her words of advice, Hanumanza gazed at her, and was enraptured with her beauty as well as her good sense. When taking Kasunda's advice, the other maidens desisted from further beating his tail and he regained his muscular activity and drew up his sore appendage, much puzzled as to what had happened. The maidens watched the supposed snake going up the tree, and started in a fright when they beheld the terrible appearance of its owner. But Hanumanza addressed them courteously, disclosing his real identity, and delivered a homily on maidenly behaviour and the respect that was due to all living creatures. While he showered praises upon Kasunda he censured the others for their gross action.

ONE AGAINST THE ENGLISH.

A lady entered a butcher's shop in Edinburgh and asked for "an English sheep's head." The butcher looked at her and replied, "Aye, it's a sheep's head, so want it?" "Yes," the lady replied, "but it must be an English sheep's head." The butcher looked rather puzzled, repeating to himself as he gazed round his stock, "An English sheep's head." At last he shouted to an assistant in the back premises: "Hi, Geordie, cut off one of those sheep's heads, howl not the brains, stick in two tongues, an' bring it here."

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HONGKONG S.P.C.A.

ACTIVITIES DURING THE PAST YEAR.

In anticipation of the annual general meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which will be held at the Board room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., on Thursday next at 3.30 p.m., Inspector Fisher has made the following report of the year's work up to the 31st October, 1923:—

During the past year our work has gone on continuously and much has been done towards the betterment of the conditions under which birds and animals of all sorts are handled and stored. It is very rare now to find crates or baskets of poultry coming into the Colony without a lining of some sort sufficient to prevent the birds' legs protruding through the bottom, and the conditions of storing in the Bird Shops have considerably improved. The Police have helped us in a very great measure by taking up cases which they have noticed.

During the year we have dealt with 4 cases of ill-treatment of dogs in which complaints were lodged with us, and also with one case of ill-treatment of cats in a bird shop. We also intervened with satisfactory results in two other cases of cruelty to animals. A dog belonging to a travelling actor which was very much emaciated was seized and taken to the Dogs' Home.

We have extended our work to the New Territories and visits are now being paid to the market centres. Trains and railway stations are being visited and instruction given where necessary.

In February a seizure of cats was made on board one of the Canton steamers, thus proving the traffic in cats to exist, and I have seen on several occasions cats on board, and going on board, the River steamers, in baskets which were too small for them. We had one case in which several cats of poultry were badly crushed on board one of the Canton steamers, resulting in the death of many birds. The matter was brought to the notice of the owners, and I am glad to say that no such case has occurred again.

The orders issued by the Captain-Superintendent of Police regarding the lining of crates and the loading of poultry in them have been freely distributed to passengers in ships and by the railway, and copies have been posted at all railway stations and delivered to all eating houses, commodore's stores, hotels, boarding-houses and market stalls. Furthermore, copies of the Import and Export Regulations have been posted on all wharves in the Colony and at the railway stations.

In some 10 or 12 cases advice has been given to persons requiring it as to the disposal of pets and other matters for the good of animals.

Although the conditions of handling and transporting poultry have greatly improved, the conditions of the treatment of animals on board ship, and during landing and transport, ashore still leave much to be desired. There are all sorts of animals, from puppies to lions, which pass through the Colony, and the bird shops are the temporary storage places, as well as the forwarding agents, for them; but owing to the present state of the law only direct acts of cruelty to such animals can be dealt with. Section 51 of Ordinance 1 of 1903 covers only "animals used for human food," and hence does not refer to other animals.

We are badly in need of power to enter places used for the storage of animals and birds; and also of power to board ships; and our work is greatly hampered by the non-existence of such powers which might well be granted for the purposes of the Society only.

In March we took over the feeding of the dogs in the Dogs' Home, since when we have been giving them daily a substantial meal of meat, bones, suitable vegetables and rice. We have given some 1,543 meals in all. Up to June Mr. M. J. Patell sent twice weekly a quantity of food for the dogs at the Home, but from that month he resolved to discontinue the supply of food and to make us instead an animal grant of \$300 for the purchase of such food. For this kind contribution we are most grateful.

While there is a marked improvement in the local transport and handling of poultry and animals, yet new legislation is required defining acts of cruelty and regulating the approximate number of birds allowed to each crate, etc. The quality of crates to be used for the transport of pigs should also be regulated since greater cruelty is caused by the crate than by the handling, and a combination of the two in existing conditions is downright cruelty, and only needs to be seen once to make one realise the torture caused by the split bamboo of which the crates are made.

A general landing place near the slaughter house is a real necessity and this could be provided by a pier carried out from the present landing place at Kennedy Town, to which all ships carrying livestock could call and discharge the animals before berthing. This would obviate the use of slings and transhipment as the animals could walk ashore over a gangway.

Owing to the non-service of the summons two cases were withdrawn against junks for loading pigs 3 and 4 deep and a ruling asked for. The Magistrate ruled that the Regulations in question referred to Exports only and did not govern Imports.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Society's Inspectors during the past year, a perusal of which will give some idea of the varied nature of the work undertaken by them.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE APPEAL COURT.

OPENING OF APPEAL CASE POSTPONED UNTIL TO-DAY.

The Appeal Court, with the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), the Judge of the British Court, Shanghai (Sir Skinner Turner) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) on the bench were scheduled to sit yesterday morning on an appeal case in Original Jurisdiction. As his Lordship the Chief Justice was engaged in Chambers during most of the morning the sitting of the Appeal Court was postponed until this morning. The case to be heard before the Appeal Court is one in which an Indian firm of merchants are appealing against the judgment of the Chief Justice in favour of a Chinese steamship Company from whom the appellants arranged to charter a ship, the s.s. *Singapore*, and which charter was never fulfilled. The hearing of the appeal is expected to occupy several days.

THE UNCONVICTED PRISONER.

ONE OF THE INCONVENIENCES OF DETENTION.

"They won't let you smoke in there (in the Police cells), not even innocent people, or rather people not yet convicted." This was one of the reasons put forward by Mr. C. A. S. Russ in his application at the Police Court, yesterday morning, for bail for one of three men whom he represented and who were charged with demanding money with threats. The Magistrate allowed all three defendants out on bail of \$250 each and remanded the hearing of the case to Thursday at noon.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

PROBABLE INTERPORT TEAM FOR KING'S REGAT.

A Probable Interport Team will meet the King's in their final match in the Colony, at Sookumpoo, on December 1st, kick-off at 4 p.m. This team is not necessarily the one which will represent the Colony against Shanghai next year, as there are a number of men who have not yet had an opportunity of appearing in trial games. The next trial will be held on the Club ground on December 5th, after which a team will be picked to meet the Chinese team when they arrive from Australia on December 15th. Team for December 1st:— Angus (H.K.F.C.); Wheeler (K.F.C.) and Bishop (H.K.F.C.); Blair (H.K.F.C.); Stewart (H.K.F.C.); and Lillott (R.G.A.); Mason (K.F.C.); Caseldine (R.G.A.); Johnson (P.F.C.); Begg (H.K.F.C.); and Simpson (Police F.C.); Reserves: Roberts (Tamar F.C.), Post (Police F.C.), Gerrard (H.K.F.C.), Forsyth (H.K.F.C.).

Transport.

Crates of poultry inspected, 3,650
Trucks of poultry inspected, 1,176
Crates of poultry in junks and ferries inspected, 608
Pigs in junks and ferries inspected, 7,713
Pigs in transit ashore inspected, 2,653
Cattle in junks inspected, 1,906
Sheep and goats in junks inspected, 350
Cattle in transit ashore inspected, 448
Sheep in transit ashore inspected, 5

Imports.

Crates of poultry inspected, 14,233
Pigs inspected, 18,064
Cattle inspected, 3,920
Sheep inspected, 1,291
Puppies inspected, 140
Cats inspected, 14
Pigs by rail inspected, 346
Crates of poultry by rail inspected, 73
Cows by rail inspected, 1
Cages of birds inspected, 29
Monkeys inspected, 12
Hawk inspected, 2

Exports.

Crates of poultry inspected, 80
Cattle inspected, 184
Pigs inspected, 202
Sheep and goats inspected, 142
Cats inspected, 120
Horses inspected, 25
Monkeys inspected, 25

Visits.

To Markets, 410
Birdshops, 57
Cattle depots, 111
Landing place at Kennedy Town, 60
Dogs' home, 57
Poultry depots, 78
Railway stations, 106
Pig pens at Yau-mai, 14
Poultry and pig dealers' shops, 15
Mongkok, 15

Miscellaneous.

Cages of birds for sale on wharves inspected, 120
Puppies for sale on wharves, 53
Watching ferries, times, 64
Watching markets, times, 64
Dogs dealt with, 11
Ignorant cruelty cases instructed, 540
Pigs removed from the streets by order, 120
Monkeys left in the street and removed, 24
Pigeons maltreated, and killed by order, 6
Pigeons dealt with, 6
Maltreated cat destroyed, 53
Cautions given in different cases, 11
Prosecutions instituted by S.P.C.A., 8
Total of fines imposed, \$150
One of these prosecutions, for overcrowding a truckload of poultry, was undertaken by Mr. Frost, the Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undermentioned Cargo at present stored in this Company's Godowns at Kowloon will be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION unless cleared and/or the Charges Due in respect thereof paid within 30 Days from Date hereof:—

Lot	STORER IN THE NAME OF	Hold to the ORDER OF	DATE STORED	CARGO.
R-14 93	D. J. Burjor & Co.	Russo-Asiatic Bank	Nov. 1910	5 c/s Stout
B-1934	do.	do.	do.	20 do. do.
B-225	do.	do.	Jan. 1911	35 do. do.
C15161	Li Shun Fan	Li Shun Fan	Sept. 1912	1 do. Mirrors
C15162	do.	do.	do.	1 do. do.
C15163	do.	do.	Nov. 1913	7 do. E. G. Bottles
C15164	Luk Wo Hong	Lam Po Heung	Jan. 1914	20 do. Sewing Machines
C. 5878	Lam Po Heung	Cheung Pui Kai	Mar. 1914	1 b/s Paper
C15952	Cheung Pui Kai	Wing Yik Co.	June 1914	1 c/s Bedsteads
C 5077	Wing Yik Co.	China Commercial	July 1913	1 c/s Straw Hat
C20766	China Commercial	Trading Co.	July 1913	1 do. Pickles
C41531	T. Chee	do.	Aug. 1912	2 do. do.
C41532	do.	do.	do.	3 do. do.
C41533	do.	do.	do.	3 do. do.
C41537	do.	do.	do.	2 do. do.
C41538	do.	do.	do.	2 do. do.
C40059	T. Chee & Co.	do.	Feb. 1913	12 do. do.
C41115	Law & Sons	do.	do.	28 pkgs. Machinery
C3518	Tan Chin	Tan Chin	Mar. 1915	2 Empty Iron Drums
C4000	Astor House Hotel	Astor House Hotel	Apr. 1915	8 c/s Bed Wire
D33015	L. Hotat & Co.	L. Hotat & Co.	July 1915	3 c/s Sulphuric Acid
D31784	Nan Mut Loong	Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.	Sept. 1915	2 c/s Machines Needles
D31977	Tuen Kee Hong	Tuen Kee Hong	Dec. 1915	48 c/s Matches
D31982	Wong Yu Han & Co.	Wong Yu Han & Co.	Mar. 1920	151 bags Bones
D31633	B. Kammou & Sons	B. Kammou & Sons	May 1916	3 b/s Cotton Canvas
D31607	do.	do.	Jan. 1918	2 do. do.
D31607	do.	do.	Jan. 1918	1 c/s Tooth Powder
D31616	T. Arakawa	T. Arakawa	July 1918	2 c/s Tooth Powder
D31616	do.	do.	Dec. 1918	1 keg Wire Nails
D31616	do.	do.	Dec. 1918	27 coils Galv'd Wire
D31616	do.	do.	do.	1 bar Iron
D55120	do.	Pacific Trading Co.	Jan. 1919	27 bar Rd. Iron
D67222	do.	do.	Apr. 1919	5 do. do.
D67238	do.	do.	May, 1919	1 c/s Files
D67244	do.	do.	do.	184 lbs. Flat Iron
L71911	do.	International Banking Corporation	Sept. 1919	182 pcs. Rd. Iron
D71925	do.	Pacific Trading Co.	Mar. 1920	20 Coils Old Wire Rope
E31549	Mow Yuen	do.	Nov. 1920	17 c/s Phosphorus
E33957	H'kong Mercantile Co.	H'kong Mercantile Co.	Sept. 1921	113 bags Ammonia
D38815	Hirashima & Co.	Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.	June 1910	1 c/s Desk, etc.
D38828	T. Arakawa	T. Arakawa	do.	7 c/s Tooth Powder
D38186	Pacific Trading Co.	Pacific Trading Co.	Nov. 1913	10 coils Wire
D61466	do.	do.	Dec. 1918	3 bars Round Iron
D51499	do.	do.	do.	15 coils Old Wire
D67265	do.	American Express Co.	June 1919	482 rolls Congoleum

Hongkong, November 26th, 1923.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 24th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODGLES.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1923. [1618]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ELLERMAN LINE

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT

THE Steamship "CITY OF PARIS" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 28th November, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 4th December, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1923. [1616]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship "CITY OF ATHENS" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 20th Nov., 1923, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 6th December, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1923. [1616]

S.S. "CHAMBERLAIN"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MAREIL-LES-BAINS, also Cargo ex s.s. "VILLE DE STRASBOURG" from HURDEAUX, LISBON & HAYRE, and Cargo ex s.s. "COMMISSAIRE BAMEL" from COGNAC, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 26th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 3rd December, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1923. [1614]

S.S. "MEINAM"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKIRK, ANTWERP and LONDON, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after 1st December, 1923, at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th December, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Saturday, the 1st December, 1923, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1923. [1624]

A LING & CO.

19, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG.

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GOODS STORE

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Making

Canton Marble in Various Shades.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Under the same management as the former firm.

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CHURCH EXTENSIONS AT KOWLOON.

WELCOME TO THE NEW ASSISTANT VICAR AT ST. ANDREW'S.

OPENING OF THE CHURCH HALL EXTENSION.

There was an exceptionally large attendance at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, last evening for the dual purpose of welcoming the newly-appointed assistant vicar to the Church and for opening the latest extension to the Church Hall, which has just recently been completed, the cost of which has been so generously defrayed by Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. The first part of the proceedings were held in the Church Hall where the large gathering partook of tea and cakes, and had a brief spell for social intercourse. As the guests entered the building they were met by the vicar of the church, the Rev. G. B. Lindsay, and his wife, who introduced them to the new assistant vicar and his wife, the Rev. and Mrs. G. E. Arrowsmith, M.A. Amongst those so introduced to the new arrivals were the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, of the Union Church, Hongkong and the new Union Church minister of Kowloon, the Rev. J. Horace Johnston, B.A. Both these gentlemen entered the church in company with Sir Paul Chater.

The new assistant to the Vicar was educated at Gonville and Caius College and Ridley Hall, Cambridge. He has been in Holy Orders for about ten years and for the past four years has been secretary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society in London. He comes to Hongkong with the reputation of being an excellent preacher and of considerable social gifts. His wife was born in North China, her parents being missionaries.

The proceedings were opened with two songs by Mrs. Herridge after which the Vicar addressed the gathering at some length. After offering his thanks to Mrs. Herridge, the Vicar commented on the large attendance in the hall which, he said, gave him a real pleasure after his absence on leave at home. After seven months of comparative idleness, they were back again ready for work themselves and to make others work as well. On behalf of the congregation and the parish he extended a very hearty welcome to the Rev. Mr. Arrowsmith. He was one whom the congregation would be able to look on as their friend, and that very soon. The appointment of Mr. Arrowsmith required no explanation other than the growing needs of Kowloon and the vast amount of work on the Peninsula.

The speaker referred particularly to his superiority over the Rev. Mr. Arrowsmith in one thing. "I am his superior in age by some six months," he explained, "though I am not his superior in any other way. Mr. Arrowsmith, who had been trained at Cambridge, came to the Colony with a splendid reputation. He had had a wide experience of different kinds of work and was known as a great worker. He also had a reputation of being an excellent preacher. He was a man who always had something to say and knew how to say it. Finally, Mr. Arrowsmith was something of a conjurer and he advised the audience to take care of the family plate when Mr. Arrowsmith commenced visiting. With regard to Mrs. Arrowsmith, she was born in the Far East and was very glad to return to China, she had been a real helper to her husband during their long married life—in an aside. They have been married for nearly three months now." With the co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, he felt sure that the spirit of friendliness in the Colony would be increased.

On behalf of the Vestry Mr. J. J. Robson, one of the wardens of the Church, extended a welcome to the new minister and his wife, saying that he hoped their stay in Kowloon would be a long and a happy one. The Bishop of Victoria (the Right Rev. Dr. Duppuy) then extended a welcome on behalf of the Diocese, and also welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay on their return from leave. Referring to Mr. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, the Bishop said that the first words he heard after the arrival of the s.s. City of Paris, by which Mr. and Mrs. Arrowsmith travelled out, were from a fellow passenger who said "You have got a splendid addition to your church in Hongkong." He is a great entertainer and besides being a conjurer, he is a ventriloquist—and no mean artist at that. He kept us all alive on the boat.

He felt sure that he also would find work to his hands. In fact there was work for both churches because of the growing population and the rapidity with which it changed. As Bishop of the Diocese he would also express the opinion that a strong Colonial church gave strength and impetus to the missionary work of the vast Diocese of which Hongkong was the centre. The speaker concluded his remarks by extending a hearty welcome to Mrs. Arrowsmith.

Mr. Arrowsmith said he wished to make three points in his reply. The first would be a word of thanks, the second a confession and the third a forbidding. As to the thanks, he could only reply by saying, "Thank you." Both Mrs. Arrowsmith and he appreciated their warm reception which had been noticeable from the very first moment of their arrival. Mr. Arrowsmith then briefly referred to his last sphere of work at home which he contrasted as very different from his work "out here." He went on to relate certain amusing incidents which occurred to him during his work in the East of London and stated that the reception he received at some of the homes that he visited there were of a very mixed nature. Dealing with his second point, the confession, Mr. Arrowsmith said that he had never felt any strong inclination to go East and China was one of the places of which he made mental note that he would certainly never, never go to, and when he took unto himself a wife he made it quite clear that if she had any idea of going to China she was to drive it out of her mind once and for all. But circumstances alter cases, and although it was not due to his marrying a lady who had been born in the East, he felt it was a direct call from God that he went against his former decision and decided to come to the Far East. It was the direct guidance of God's will and he was sure he would never regret his decision.

As to his forbidding, the speaker said he met Mr. Lindsay at home and they had a long talk about the Colony but Mr. Lindsay did not tell him about the white ants, of the silver fish, of the mosquitoes, the spiders and centipedes. It was Mrs. Lindsay who told him about these after his arrival, and he was wondering what would be left of him by the time he was due to go home if the ants ate his hard-ware stuff, the silver fish his soft-ware stuff, the mosquitoes robbed him of his blood and the spiders and centipedes robbed him of his skin. Presumably the only thing left would be his life. In fact he felt awfully glad to be able to attend there that evening. (Laughter.) He was glad to be in the East. (Applause.) This closed the first portion of the proceedings.

THE OPENING OF THE EXTENSION TO THE HALL.

SIR PAUL'S PRINCIPAL AND THOUGHTFUL GIFTS.

The Vicar then invited the gathering to proceed upstairs to witness the opening and dedication of the new extension of the Church Hall (the gift of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.) by the Bishop of the Diocese. The extension has been built at the back of the hall and has just recently been completed. It comprises an additional room on the ground floor and two class rooms on the first floor adjoining the main room of the Sunday school. Previously the Sunday school was very small for the numbers attending but with the additional rooms there is now ample accommodation for all.

The Vicar said that it gave him very great pleasure in asking the Lord Bishop to open the new extension to the Hall, the cost of which had been generously defrayed by Sir Paul Chater. There were two things about Sir Paul's gifts which were outstanding. The first was that his gifts were princely. Their church, the vicarage, their church hall and the handsome endowment of £25,000 in addition to several other smaller gifts were all due to Sir Paul's generosity. Their again his gifts were thoughtful which made them three welcome in that account. The effect of such a gift was always well-considered before it was made. They were all deeply grateful to Sir Paul Chater for the incentive he was offering to the congregation. It was with very great pleasure that he acknowledged this further gift.

After a brief period in silent prayer, the gathering entered the latest extension, where Sir Paul Chater formally handed over the building to the Vicar. The Bishop then addressed the audience on Sir Paul's good gifts. After referring to the extent of his works at St. Andrew's he said that it was entirely due to the generosity of Sir Paul that he hoped to be able to welcome an Assistant Chaplain to the Missions for Seamen in the near future which he said was a work full of possibilities. His generosity to the Cathedral was also known. He then referred to the wonderful progress of St. Andrew's Church since the time the foundation stone was laid in 1874, and in the name of all he had to thank Sir Paul for all he had done for St. Andrew's.

FIREMAN'S TERRIBLE FALL.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquiry was held at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon, into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese member of the Hongkong Government Fire Brigade, who was thrown from the top of a Merryweather turntable ladder to the ground, a distance of 88 feet, and killed. The snapping of the ladder was presumably the cause of the man's fatal fall. Mr. J. R. Wood, Coroner, presided over the inquiry. The following constituted the jury—Messrs. A. Walton Brown (foreman) Osmond Skinner and E. M. de Rozario.

Opening the inquiry, the Coroner said the lamentable accident took place on November 10th. There was no suspicion of foul play and the inquiry was mainly held to find out whether there was any negligence on the part of the Fire Brigade in connection with the matter.

The first three witnesses called were Chinese members of the Brigade who witnessed the accident. The first of these said that four members of the Brigade were detailed to clean the ladder. The deceased was one of these. The engine was taken outside, the ladder was extended and the deceased climbed to the top. Before going to the top, the ropes were attached on either side of the ladder to prevent it swaying in the wind. When the deceased reached the top of the ladder, at a height of about 80 feet, the end of the ladder was seen to sway to the right and then to the left. It swayed back to the right and the ladder snapped. The deceased fell on to the road.

The Coroner (to first witness): What was the cause of the accident—I can't say. The platform was steady and there was no wind.

The driver described to the Court the system of elevating the ladder. If he raised the ladder to an angle of 70 degrees the ladder fully extended would be at a height of 91 feet. He had instructions not to elevate it more than this. On that morning he elevated it to 88 feet, the angle then being about 72 degrees. At this angle he was allowed to elevate it to 88 feet. He was on the platform when the accident occurred and at the time of the accident he turned round to stop the engine when he heard a voice calling out "the ladder is giving way." The platform of the engine did not shake, neither did the wheels move. He raised his head and he saw the ladder swaying.

In reply to the Coroner, the witness said it was usual to have sometimes more than four people engaged on cleaning the ladder. In his experience the ladder had never swayed. The guide ropes had been brought into use some four months previously. They were used when the ladder was extended more than 60 feet.

Mr. G. C. Moss, Assistant Engineer and Firemaster at Central Fire Station, said that four men were sufficient to carry out the operation of extending the turntable ladder. On the morning in question the ladder was raised in accordance with instructions. He examined the register scale on the engine after the accident and it showed a 88-foot extension. The ladder broke in the second extension.

The Coroner: Is it customary for the ladder to sway?

The Witness: Yes, it nearly always sways a little.

Is it a fact that the guide ropes have been attached within the last four months?—Yes.

Why were they attached that morning?—They were attached as a protection against the wind and to prevent the ladder being overturned.

Witnesses were asked to say that the ladder was brought out from home about 16 months ago. The upper section had once been repaired.

The Coroner: What do you attribute the accident to?—I cannot tell you. I cannot give any reason for it at all. I was in the street when the ladder was lifted and the guide ropes were attached.

Mr. Robert Hall, Government Marine Surveyor and Superintendent Engineer of the Fire Brigade, said that whilst he had a knowledge of the working of the turntable ladders used in the Colony he had practically no personal experience of this particular machine until after the accident. He then found on examination that the ladder had broken ten feet up in the second extension.

The Coroner: What was it suffering from?

Mr. Hall: I came to the conclusion that the wood was beginning to deteriorate. I mean to say that the wood of the ladder was no longer at its best and I think it is unlikely that this would have been discovered before the accident as the wood was so finely varnished.

The witness added that the wood in question was Oregon pine and he knew from past experience that deterioration would be due to climatic conditions. The Coroner: Do you agree that the angle at which the ladder was elevated was a safe one?

The witness: As the ladder was almost vertical there should have been a high margin of safety.

THE N.Y.K. SENSATION.

OFFICE TO BE RE-OPENED TO-DAY.

Yesterday the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Office in Hongkong was closed, it being intimated by an "express" that the whole Japanese staff of the Office had resigned as a protest against a new scheme of re-organisation which they considered would "endanger the Company's future and have the effect of putting the personnel of the various offices of the Company at a great disadvantage regarding present position and future prospects."

It appears that protests had been made to the President by the office staffs in every port, but these proving unsuccessful, the office in Hongkong was yesterday "temporarily closed."

We are informed that it will be re-opened to-day for business as usual, favourable assurances having been received from Tokyo though the question at issue, we understand, cannot be described as definitely settled.

A GUNNER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

THREW HIMSELF OVER HOSPITAL VERANDAH.

A Court of Enquiry assembled at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, yesterday, to investigate and report upon the circumstances attending the death of Gunner W. Woodhouse, who threw himself over the verandah of one of the wards, in which he was a patient, suffering from malaria at the time.

The Court consisted of Captain W. J. O'Brien, M.C., King's Regt. (President), Captain R. F. Walker, M.C., R.A.M.C., and Lieutenant G. R. Jellings, R.G.A.

The evidence given was to the effect that Major A. S. Littlejohns, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., observed from an adjoining ward, Woodhouse, first sitting up in bed, and a moment later standing beside his bed. He shouted to him to get back to his bed. Woodhouse looked round the room, then turned and ran through the folding doors on to the verandah. Major Littlejohns went on to the verandah immediately, but Woodhouse had disappeared. He found deceased immediately below the verandah. He had him removed to the operating theatre and administered stimulative treatment, but deceased's pulse gradually failed and he died ten minutes later, almost immediately after his removal back to his bed in the ward.

Evidence was given by Pte. C. J. Wheeler, R.A.M.C., the orderly of the ward, and by Pte. W. Platt, of the King's Regt., who was a patient in the ward. They saw him live over the verandah, but both said it happened so quickly that they were unable to stop him.

Major Littlejohns who had held a post-mortem, found no severe injuries, either internally or externally. Death, in his opinion, was due to shock and heart failure, following the fall from the verandah.

The finding of the Court was that Gunner Woodhouse met his death by throwing himself over the verandah, and that, under the circumstances, it was impossible to prevent him doing so.

THE MALE VOICE CHOIR.

CONCERT.

Following is the programme for the concert to-night to be given by the Hongkong Male Voice Choir:

- 1.—Part Song—"The Belonged" Arthur Sullivan
- 2.—Song—"Valley of Laughter" Wilfred Sanderson
- 3.—Violin Solo Mrs. CLEMENTS.
 - (a) "Le Cygne" Caint-Saens
 - (b) "Sérénade" Gabriel Pierné
- 4.—Part Songs Mrs. AUBREY.
 - (a) "O Peaceful Night" Edward German
 - (b) "A Franklyn's Dog" A. C. Mackenzie
- 5.—Humorous Impersonations Mrs. I. A. ZELENSKY.
- 6.—Song—"A Roundel of Rest" Cyril Scott
- 7.—Part Song—"Soldier, Rest!" Mrs. MATHIESON. Arthur Somervell.
- 8.—Part Song—"By Babylon's Wave" Gounod
- 9.—Song—"Bird Songs" Liza Lehmann Mrs. CLEMENTS.
- 10.—Humorous Impersonations Mrs. I. A. ZELENSKY.
- 11.—Part Song Mrs. MATHIESON.
 - (a) "It's Oh! to be a Wild Wind" Edward Elgar
 - (b) "Maiden Fair, O deign to tell" Haydn
- 12.—Violin Solo—"Canto amoroso" Arranged by Mischa Elman Mrs. AUBREY.
- 13.—Song—"Fair House of Joy" Roger Quilter Mrs. MATHIESON.
- 14.—Part Song—"The Long day closes" God Save THE KING.

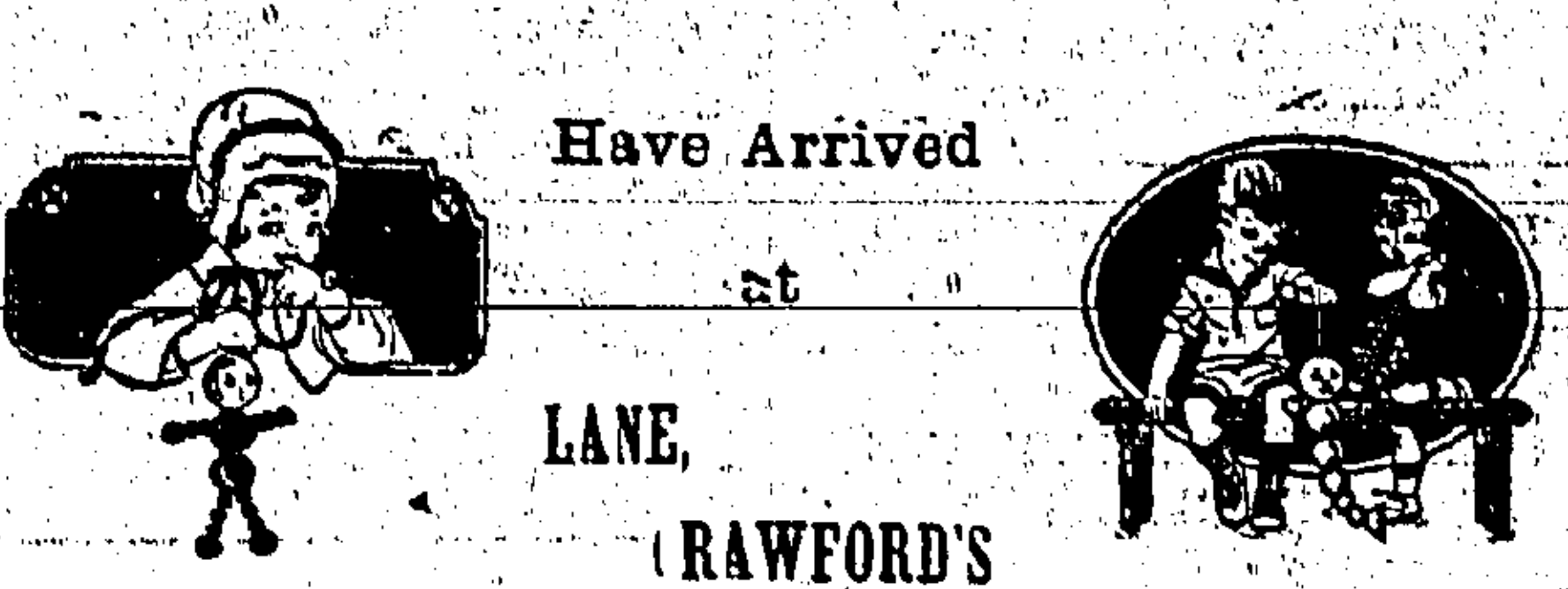
Mr. Stanley Collett is the conductor and Mrs. Stanley Collett is the accompanist.

The Coroner: Would you say that it is dangerous to use this kind of wood for ladders in Hongkong?

The witness: Yes, for this particular kind of ladder in Hongkong.

At this stage the Jury expressed a wish to see the fire appliance concerned and the inquiry was adjourned in order for this to be arranged.

THE TINKER FAMILY.



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SIREN

TURTLE

RADIO

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TOYS

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NOVELTIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KING'S FAREWELL FOOTBALL MATCH.
KING'S v. INTRAPORT PROBABLES.
Schoonloo Ground,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st.
Kick off—4 P.M. SHARP. [1627]

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD
and
MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

HELP THE CHILDREN'S CHARITIES
by coming to
THE GARDEN FETE AND SALE OF WORK
at
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
on
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th.
NEW STALLS—NEW SIDE SHOWS
TOYS AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
FOR ALL. [1628]

MR. FREDERIC MASON,
ORGANIST AND CHORISTMASTER, ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.
(Associate of the Royal College of Organists; Licentiate, Trinity College of Music, London; Ex-student and Bronze-Medallist, Royal Academy of Music; some time Organist to the Duke of Bedford and Deputy-Organist, St. David's Cathedral).
Is prepared to receive
PUPILS IN SINGING, PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN.
Further particulars can be obtained from
MR. MASON,
c/o THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.
[1610]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHER SCHIEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

THE Steamship "ZOSMA"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 1st December, 1923, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th November, 1923, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,** General Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1923. [1638]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Steamship "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA"
FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, FORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 27th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd prox. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox. at 10 A.M. by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & CO., LTD.,** Agents.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1923. [1632]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
FROM NEW YORK VIA MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "KEEMUN" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 23rd November.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th November, will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before the 15th December, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1923. [1612]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. A/120 for Nine Shares, Nos. 93948/93966 standing in the Society's Register in the Name of **KWONG SING LUNG** of Yokohama has been declared **LOST** or **STOLEN**, and if at the expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming, the Same will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a **NEW CERTIFICATE** for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.
PAUL LAUDER, Acting General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1923. [1564]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at **HAPPY VALLEY** on **SATURDAY, 1st DEC. EMBER, 1923,** commencing 2.45 P.M.
The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.
Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.
Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINTSEAD & DAVIS at \$3 up to Friday, November 30th.
The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1593]

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held by kind permission in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY (Jardine's Building, Top Floor), on **THURSDAY, NOV. EMBER 29th,** at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS.
1.—Presentation of Report and Accounts for the year ending October 31st, 1923.
2.—Any other S.P.C.A. business that may be brought before the Meeting.
3.—Election of Officers and General Committee for the ensuing year.

At the conclusion of this Meeting, an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** will be held to consider Proposals to amend Nos. 4, 5 and 9 of the Society's Rules as follows:—

RULE 4.—Heading and Side note, for "Officers" substitute "Personnel". After "Members" in the last line, insert "Donating Members".
RULE 5.—Heading, for "Constitution" substitute "Management". Line 2 after "Committee" add "of which the President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer shall be Members ex officio."
RULE 9.—For the present Rule substitute the following:—
"Any person may become a Member of the Society by paying to the Hon. Treasurer an annual subscription of \$2 (Two dollars), or a Donating Member by paying an annual subscription of \$5 (Five dollars), or a Life Member on payment of a sum of not less than \$50 (Fifty dollars). To every such person the Hon. Treasurer will issue a Card of Membership." [1600]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

SECOND TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, at 9.15 P.M.

at the **THEATRE ROYAL.**

MAIN EVENTS:

15 **ROUND** CONTEST FOR **LIGHTWEIGHT** CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AND THE GEDGE BELT:

A. B. CHADWICK, Pte. FLYNN, H.M.S. *Marathon* 2nd. Battalion, The King's Regiment.

10 **ROUND** **LIGHTWEIGHT** CONTEST

A. B. EARDLEY, Pte. SCOTT, H.M.S. *Ambrose* 2nd. Battalion, The King's Regiment.

Also

One Featherweight, One Middleweight, One Bantamweight, One Heavyweight, and One Welterweight Contest, each of Six Rounds.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S:

Members on the 20th November.

General Public from the 30th November.

USUAL PRICES. [1621]

THEATRE ROYAL

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

presents

THE FAMOUS ROBOT PLAY

"**R. U. R.**"

by

KAVEL CAPEK.

SATURDAY, 29th DECEMBER, at 9.15 P.M.

MONDAY, 10th DECEMBER, at 9.15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, at 9.15 P.M.

SATURDAY, 16th DECEMBER, at 9.15 P.M.

\$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING OPENS AT ANDERSON'S

on 27th NOVEMBER. [1602]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.** will be held at the **HONGKONG HOTEL, FIDELITY STREET, HONGKONG,** on **WEDNESDAY, the 28th DAY OF NOV. EMBER, 1923, at 12.30 NOON,** for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the period from 28th October, 1922, to the 31st June, 1923, and of electing Directors and Auditors.
The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 22nd to the 25th November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. COURTNEY COOK, Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1923. [1575]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Shareholders in the above-named Company that the Special Resolution to Wind up the Company and the Extraordinary Resolution providing for the Distribution or sale of the Company's holding of Shares in the **HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED** (Incorporated in Hongkong), of which Notice has been given to the Shareholders having been confirmed and passed the **REGISTERS OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the above named Company both in London and in Hongkong **WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923,** for the purpose of registering Transfers of Shares after which Date the said Registers will be Closed and the Liquidator will proceed to a Distribution of the Assets of this Company among the Persons appearing as Shareholders upon the said Registers in accordance with their rights and with the said Extraordinary Resolution.
W. F. SIMMONS, For and on behalf of **EDWARD FRANKLIN MORRIS,** Liquidator.
Hongkong, November, 1923. [1635]

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Office in **ALEXANDRA BUILDING.**
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Unique in Character and Flavour.

GIVES THAT DISTINCTIVE EXCELLENCE TO A COCKTAIL.

BURNETT'S Gin was a household word in London before most of the men who fought in the big war were born—AND STILL IS

SOLE IMPORTERS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

BIRTH.

GOLDENBERG.—At Shanghai, on November 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. GOLDENBERG, a son.

MARRIAGE.

BELL-VALE.—At Shanghai, on November 17th, **RALPH ALAN BELL,** of Bedford, to **FRANCES ANNIE,** daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. VALE, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

CHALFANT.—At Tsingtau, on November 15th, Mrs. W. P. CHALFANT.

LOPES.—At Shanghai, on November 20th, **EMILIA AUGUSTA LOPES,** aged 48 years.

ROBERTS.—At Hot Springs, Chinwangtao, on November 14th, Capt. **WILLIAM ROBERTS.**

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 27th, 1923.

REPUBLICANISM AND PROGRESS IN CHINA.

In a Chinese review published in New York in the interests of Dr. SUN YAT SEN's political party, the question "Are the Chinese fitted for a republican form of government?" is countered by the question: "Are there any people on earth who can voluntarily behave as well as the Chinese?" To anyone acquainted with the lawlessness prevailing in China, this suggests the further question: "Who are the Chinese?" When the writer refers to the good behaviour of the Chinese he ignores entirely the blatant fact that thousands of brigands are roving over many of the provinces of China leaving but the evidences of pillage and destruction in their wake. Is there any other country in the world that affords such evidences of lawless behaviour and misgovernment? The advocate of republicanism has only in mind that great silent, submissive, multitude which, despite the severe handicaps of official oppression and widespread lawlessness, steadily carries on, as well as possible, with the business of their lives on which their very existence depends. What care they whether the form of government be republican or monarchic? Their yearning is for good government—government which assures them of responsible protection for their lives and

the property which represents the fruits of their toil—and whether an Emperor sits on the Throne at Peking or whether China be a republic with a President and a Parliament is to them a matter of supreme indifference. Certainly it cannot be said that the Chinese people are better behaved under the republican form of government than they were under the monarchy. Nor does the admitted fact that China's foreign trade has increased more than 100 per cent. since the advent of the Republic prove the benefits of republican government. Over an equal period of time before the foundation of the Republic the foreign trade of the country had doubled in volume, and whether China be a monarchy or a republic during the next twelve years we may confidently expect to find the foreign trade of the country doubled again. This will accrue whether the government of the country definitely encourages progress or whether it hampers progress, as, by the ineffective character of its control, it is doing at the present time. The steady growth of foreign trade represents the cumulative effect of Western influences upon China during the past seventy or eighty years, and the inculcation of Western ideas through over-extending educational effort. It is the generation which has been educated in Western schools that is responsible for the progress which is expressed in the growing volume of China's foreign trade. No form of government will stop the march of industrial progress, the growing thirst for education on Western lines, and the steady rise in the standard of living which must result. All this inevitably means the expansion of the foreign trade of the country in exports as well as imports, and, consequently, even though the present political chaos, with all its attendant evils, prevails throughout the next decade, we confidently count upon the continued growth of the country's foreign trade. "Government of the people through the people and by the people" is a worthy ideal, but it cannot be reached in China except through a long course of political education. We agree that the one quality which the bulk of a country's citizens must possess before that country may safely consider the foundation of a republic firmly laid is the quality to keep the peace unbroken. But the serious bandit problem, which has been greatly aggravated, if we cannot say entirely treated, by the past twelve years of republican misrule in China, precludes any possibility of the foundation of China's republic being laid in the quality of "peace unbroken" for many long years to come; and it may with confidence be said that it never will be laid until the republican system of government has been exchanged for a system better suited to the needs of the country than the one the founders of the republic so hastily adopted.

Fifteen cases of small-pox were notified during the 48 hours ended the 25th inst. Manila is preparing for its annual carnival and commercial and industrial fair.
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Cavalier have returned from leave to their house at Magazine Gap.
Thirteen fishermen were fined \$5 each at the Marine Magistracy, yesterday morning, by Commander Beckwith, R.N., for using incandescent lights in a prohibited area at Shik O during fishing operations.
Professor Iki, of Tokyo University, who has just returned from a year's sojourn in North Saghaliin, says petroleum is oozing out of the ground all over the northern part of the island, and that oil pools of great size are found everywhere.
The Governor entertained the following to dinner at Government House last night: Capt. and Mrs. Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Beatrice Wilson, Lt. Com. Rushbrooke, Mr. and Mrs. Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. Wynne Jones, and Miss Murphy.
The death is reported from Vancouver of Captain Neil McLean, who had been a master mariner on the China Coast for the past twenty years. He had retired and was on his way home to Scotland. His remains are being taken to the Isle of Skye to be interred beside those of his late wife.

Col. C. W. Davy, C.M.G., will give a Lantern Lecture, at the Helena May Institute, on Monday next, December 2nd, at 5.30 p.m. The subject is to be: "The Fairytale of Fabre." All are welcome. (The lantern used on this occasion will be "Pathe University" kindly lent by the Pathe Oriental Co.)—Adv.

A fire at Manila last week destroyed Server's automobile and paint shop at 2302 Acacran. Fairly automobiles, some new, were consumed by the flames. The loss of property is estimated at P.100,000, but the insurance amounted to no more than P.15,000 divided between three companies—the Caledonian, the Prudential and a Dutch company.

At the request of the Harbin Court, the Ministry of Justice in Peking has sanctioned capital punishment for the worst Russian offenders.
Speaking at a luncheon in Shanghai last week Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuters, condemned Government propaganda by wireless as a pernicious survival of the war.
The wireless range of the Kobe observatory station is to be increased, so that messages may reach as far as Singapore and Hawaii. At present the typhoon warnings sent out hardly reach vessels in the neighbourhood of Formosa.

The death occurred at Chinwangtao, on the 18th instant, of pneumonia, of Captain Barkus, who was 53 years old and was well-known on the China Coast. He leaves a widow and family, who are at present resident in Shanghai.
Mr. E. F. Mackay has accepted the Shanghai Municipal Council's invitation to fill the vacancy in the Council caused by the resignation of Mr. H. G. Simms on his departure from Shanghai. The Chairman, Mr. Fessenden, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, extended to Mr. Mackay a cordial welcome upon the occasion of his re-suming his seat.
The opening winter season, says the *Nat. Daily News*, promises to witness greatly increased activity in the field of amateur wireless, both in Shanghai and throughout China. The growing number of wireless antennae appearing in all the residential districts of Shanghai testifies to the rapidity with which this fascinating pursuit is gaining in popularity.
The Council of State in the Philippines met last week for the first time since the now famous break between Governor-General Wood and the Filipino leaders in the Government last July. It convened at the executive building with Senate President Queson, Speaker Pro-Tempore De las Alas and all acting department secretaries attending. The chief executive presided over the meeting. It is declared by some of the prominent politicians that the chief executive's attitude has changed and that he is now seeking co-operation. He is convinced he cannot govern successfully without the good will of those governed, it is declared.

A FATAL MOTOR BUS ACCIDENT.

A middle aged Chinese woman named Yui Ng of 442, Shanghai Street, has died in the Kowloon Hospital as the result of injuries received by being knocked down by motor-bus 515, of the Kowloon Motor-Bus Company.

CORRESPONDENCE. GYMNASIUM FOR BUSINESSMEN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It would appear that some doubt exists as to the nature of the proposed "Business Men's Gymnasium Class," which commences on December 8th, and I shall be obliged if you will allow me, through the medium of your columns, to make known the present intentions of the organisers of the class.
It is but fair to admit that, in the beginning, the idea was the formation of a class composed of men who were interested in apparatus work only. The response to the appeal for support in this direction was well beyond expectations and such as seemed to assure the success of the enterprise.

At the same time it became apparent that, by restricting the membership to men who possessed experience of apparatus work, we were practically turning away some few who in all probability would make very good gymnasts. It was recognised, moreover, that there were many who, although perhaps unequal to the task of performing the more difficult and dangerous exercises, or for some other reason not wishing to participate in them, would gladly welcome the opportunity of indulging in exercises of a less exacting nature.

To this end, and in order that all may work on an equal footing, it has been decided to amend in some degree the programme of work as originally conceived, and thus bring into line not only those whose primary intention it was to devote themselves to apparatus work, but also those—and there are many—who wish for a good general "workout." The programme roughly then, will take the following form:—

At the commencement of the lessons there will be about three or four minutes of "mace" running, to limber up generally and get the blood to the end of the finger nails. This will be followed by some still aerobic exercises, lasting for about twelve minutes, after which will come a couple of "relays," or some "group games." This should serve to satisfy the needs of those who want just a "workout," and if after a splash in the swimming pool and a good rub down they do not feel completely "up on their toes" I shall be very much surprised. Those who wish to carry on with the heavier apparatus work can remain behind in the gymnasium, where they can indulge in all the "specialized" contortioning they desire.

Least there be some who imagine that the class will cost them more than the expected results will be worth. I should like to state, sir, that the only expense to which members will be put is the small sum of \$4, which makes them half-yearly members of the Y.M.C.A. I shall be glad to receive the names of any others who would care to join the class. Thanking you, sir, yours truly,

D. C. LOGAN,
Hollywood, Massey & Co., Ltd.
November 26th, 1923.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPAIN AND ITALY.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ROYAL VISIT.

PARIS, November 25th.

Commenting on the visit of the King and Queen of Spain to Italy, the *Matin* points out that the Italian fleet is stronger than the French. The Spanish fleet is relatively weak but possesses a first-class naval base in the Balearic Islands.

It is vital for France to secure communications with North Africa and as the French fleet is no longer sufficient for national defence France will probably have to choose between participating in the Latin countries' Mediterranean policy and persisting in a policy based on an agreement with England.

TRANS-ATLANTIC BROADCASTING.

ENGLISH PROGRAMME HEARD IN AMERICA.

New York, November 25th.

Wireless enthusiasts yesterday evening listened in to a broadcasting programme from England. Arden City, Long Island and Chatham, Massachusetts picked up piano playing from Liverpool, while Tarrytown heard "Hello America" several times.

HOME FLAT RACING SEASON.

SUCCESSFUL OWNERS AND TRAINERS.

LONDON, November 25th.

Lord Derby heads the list of winning owners for the flat racing season just ended with £10,000; Aga Khan is second with £32,000; Lord Astor won £23,000; Lord Rosebery £20,000 and S. B. Joel £16,000.

Alec Taylor was again the most successful trainer with forty-six races, value £49,000 followed by R. C. Dawson with thirty-three races, worth £48,000.

SOVIET BRUTALITY.

NUNS INSULTED; ANOTHER PRIEST ARRESTED.

RIGA, November 25th.

The Soviet Government is apparently preparing for a fresh anti-religious campaign. Six agents of the Cheka, accompanied by "Red" soldiers invaded premises at Moscow occupied by Dominican nuns who were just retiring to bed.

The terrified nuns were assembled in one room and subjected to seven hours' interrogation. The Cheka agents ridiculed their religious practices. The Mother Superior, and a number of sisters were arrested and imprisoned.

A priest and many of his parishioners were subsequently arrested.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARCHBISHOP'S AWFUL SUFFERINGS.

RIGA, November 25th.

A message from Moscow states that Archbishop Cieplok, who was condemned to death at the time of Patriarch Tikhon's trial and subsequently had the sentence commuted, is confined in a cell measuring 8 by 6 feet, and is rapidly failing in health.

LATEST CABLES.

NEW GERMAN MINISTRY.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR.

BERLIN, November 25th.

Herr Heinrich Albert, the new Chancellor, was Treasurer in the Cuno Ministry. As an official of the Ministry of the Interior he organised the German section of the St. Louis Exhibition in 1904. He was Bernstorff's Commercial Attaché at Washington and principal agent for German propaganda from 1914 till the United States entry into hostilities.

Herr Albert is a native of Magdeburg and has just entered his fifth year.

President Ebert, by commissioning Herr Albert, has apparently reverted to the idea of having a Cabinet of officials and specialists without distinctive party colouring.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE TWELVE MILE TREATY.

SOME DOUBT REGARDING POWER OF AUTHORITIES.

NEW YORK, November 25th.

A British schooner carrying whisky has been seized seven miles off New Jersey. The crew used their fists in opposing capture, but were finally subdued. The master declared that he was acting within the law. He had been informed that the twelve-mile treaty had not been signed.

GALVESTON, November 25th.

With regard to the seizure of the *Island Home*, the Customs authorities decline to disclose on what authority they are acting. The port collector says he has received no instructions with regard to the status of the twelve-mile treaty, but believed he had ample authority. Captain Farrell of the *Island Home* and his crew of seven were arrested on a charge of unlawfully importing liquor, but all have been released on bail of six thousand dollars. It is stated that officials intend to start forfeiture proceedings.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHAIRMAN OF REUTER'S IN PEKING.

A BUSY WEEK.

PEKING, November 26th.

Sir Frederick Jones visited the Great Wall yesterday. To-day he was the guest of the Chinese Pressmen at luncheon, and to-morrow he will have an audience with the President and will take luncheon with Dr. Wellington Koo. On Wednesday he dined with the British Minister and on Thursday he will have luncheon with Dr. W. W. Yen.

Between sightseeing and attending these and other entertainments in the company of prominent citizens Sir Frederick's time will be fully occupied until his departure on Saturday.

BANDITS' NAIVE REQUEST.

ASK PRISONER TO INTERCEDE ON THEIR BEHALF.

PEKING, November 26th.

The Civil and Military Governors of Shantung have informed the Government, by telegraph, that active measures are being taken to clear the villages in the province of all bad characters. They are also making efforts to secure the release of Father Frederic, who is detained in the region of Hsiashan.

The telegram adds that the bandits are holding Father Frederic with the object of bargaining for their enrolment in the regular forces and also says that the bandits had asked Father Frederic to intercede on their behalf.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN"]

FIGHTING IN SZECHUAN.

CHENGDU, November 7th.

The Federalist forces, under Liu Tsen-chou, were driven out of Mienchu by the confederated Szechuan forces a few days after the former had captured Mienchu.

INCREASE OF BRIGANDAGE.

It is understood here that owing to the large increase of brigandage in Szechuan, the British and American Ministers at Peking are jointly considering the advisability of withdrawing their missionaries, but at present they have decided to merely warn home societies not to send new missionaries to Szechuan.

SUPERFLUOUS OFFICIALS.

PEKING, November 25th.

The Government, in addition to dismissing superfluous officials, contemplates the abolition of a number of unnecessary offices and commissions, which have little or nothing to do.

GOLD FRANK PAYMENT.

PEKING, November 25th.

A group of members of Parliament interpellated the Government (1) whether the Government had consented to the payment of gold francs, or would in future agree to such payment; (2) whether there is any truth in the report that the Government had instructed the Shuiwachu to withhold such payment; (3) whether the appointment of Wang Keliang, who is closely interested in this payment, as Finance Minister indicates a settlement of this dispute. The interpellators demand an answer to these questions within three days.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOME ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

ULSTERITES TO ASSIST CONSERVATIVES.

LONDON, November 25th.

An Ulster Unionist's delegation numbering a hundred and fifty persons, including thirty women, has reached London. Parties are proceeding to various headquarters all over the country to assist the Conservative candidates in their constituencies and incidentally keep Ulster's cause before the electorate.

REUTER'S NEW LONDON OFFICES.

LONDON, November 25th.

Reuter's greets all subscribers from the new offices, where the agency was installed to-day without interruption of its services.

OBITUARY.

MR. FREDERICK DIXON.

The death has occurred of Mr. Frederick Dixon, former editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*.

PROFESSOR'S LIGHTNING TRIP DOWN THE AGES.

FORTY THOUSAND YEARS IN FORTY MINUTES.

A PASSING NOD TO TUTANKHAMEN.

A very large audience, including many leading residents in the Colony, assembled at the Helena May Institute yesterday afternoon to hear Dr. J. L. Shellhear, Professor of Anatomy in Hongkong University, lecture on "The Tombs of the Egyptian Kings."

Judging from the fragments of conversation overheard while the audience assembled and the "boys" brought in extra chairs to seat the constant accessions to the throng, Hongkong thought it was going to hear at second hand—or at worst not more than third-hand—all about Tutankhamen and the discoveries of Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter in Luxor. Alas for the tenacity of human hope!

In opening, Professor Shellhear hinted that the real title of his lecture would be that of a famous but little-read book, "The Origin of Species." (Panic glances exchanged by audience.) He wished to examine the beginnings of the civilisation and culture of mankind; these were best traced by an examination of human burial customs, and so he had chosen to speak of "The Tombs of the Kings"—not that he was going to say much about the tombs (subdued expressions of disappointment)—but he was going to analyse the factors which impelled man to build the stupendous monuments which remained until this day.

The lecturer indicated that the "ancient" Egyptians were much too modern to serve his purpose in the investigation upon which he was bent. The source from whence they derived their advanced civilisation must be traced back 40,000 years—forty times as long as from William the Conqueror to the present time.

With this, Professor Shellhear embarked upon a heroic attempt to outvie Mr. H. G. Wells and give an outline of an Outline of History. The attempt was doubtfully successful, and probably, few members of the audience, if put to it (say in competition for one of those cash prizes which certain journals offer for advertising purposes) could write an intelligible account of their lightning trip down the ages.

Leaving the starting point after a brief glimpse of a brand of prehistoric man whose label many in the audience did not catch, we came to more familiar ground where dwelt Neanderthal Man. Passing through his territory with the speed of light, we spent quite a few seconds with the Cro-Magnons, an early people whose existence is an amazing outcrop of culture. Their burial customs, the lecturer said, gave some of our first clues to the early history of mankind. And what was the reason of their burial customs? They asked the question which men had asked through all the ages, even into the present. "Whence have we come, and whither are we going?" They were convinced of immortality and they buried their dead against a resurrection day. "Our whole civilisation," commented the lecturer, "is built on the conception of the immortality of man."

These early people attached some life-giving magic to cowrie shells—the lecturer did not explain very clearly why, or perhaps the explanation was lost in the rush. They buried these shells with their dead; also red ochre apparently to make up for the deceased the good red blood he had lost in death. (A blood-stained ending to life's fretful dream was, of course, common in those days of civilisation's early dawn.)

Later, many thousands of years further down the course of history, agriculture was discovered and the continuity of civilisation was assured. Barley was now deified and the lecturer remarked that barley, in appearance, was not unlike the cowrie shell of an earlier day. In Canton, recently, he picked up a similarly-shaped object, used by the priests to attract the attention of the gods. Certain symbols, such as the swastika and the cowrie shell, the lecturer showed, persisted all down the ages and were found alike in Egypt, India, China, Mexico, Sweden and New Zealand, to mention a few places.

With the discovery of agriculture, populations settled down in peace (where conditions, as in Egypt, gave them a large measure of protection from warlike neighbours). People became too numerous for the country to support and, with the discovery of copper, an outlet and a means of support for surplus population was found in trade. Thus, the lecturer suggested, the culture of Egypt was spread, not by settlement of her people in distant parts of the earth, but by their contact with other peoples in the course of trading operations, extended, it must be remembered, over a period as long as four thousand years, ample time for Egyptian influence to penetrate to the remotest corners of the earth.

Scientists were divided into two camps, one of which declared that the occurrence of remarkable points of similarity in religious and other customs throughout the world was due, not to Egyptian influence, but to men's minds, the world over, travelling in similar grooves, so that they duplicated one another's ideas and discoveries. Professor Shellhear declared himself to be unimpressed with this latter view and to be a supporter of the theory of Egyptian influence. When one found the dragon in Egypt, China, Mexico, England (as depicted on the sovereign and associated with St. George), always in connection with the same religious ideas, was it possible to believe that the occurrence of these ideas was a coincidence in all these places?

In the course of a brief reference to the tomb of Tutankhamen, Professor Shellhear drew attention to the fact that modern furniture designs are surprisingly similar to the examples of ancient Egyptian furniture found in the tomb of this long-dead ruler.

In conclusion the lecturer thanked the audience for attending in such large numbers and said he took it as an expression of their interest in the work of Hongkong University. Down in Pokfulam they were somewhat remote from the central currents of Hongkong life and they appreciated all the more any encouragement which they received.

After this little commendation no protest was possible as to the short shrift Tutankhamen had received, and the members of the audience went their several ways.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

IMPERIAL EDICT IN JAPAN.

AN EXHORTATION AND A WARNING.

LESSON OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

A Japanese Imperial Edict has been issued exhorting the people of Japan to exercise the utmost thrift and frugality and to give increased heed to questions of morality so as to strengthen the foundations of the State and promote the prosperity of the country. The *Osaka Mainichi* gives the following translation of the Edict:—

"We are of the opinion that the foundation of national prosperity is dependent upon the strong, sturdy spirit of the people, and, therefore, Our subjects should aim to strengthen the foundation of the State by developing and cultivating their hardy spirit. For this reason, the late Emperor paid special attention to national education, and not only did he point out to his subjects the Great Principles which have been handed down from Our Imperial Ancestors, but also instructed the subjects to be loyal to the State, to be faithful to one another, and to be frugal in their daily life.

"These instructions of the late Emperor were given because of his wish to develop the nation's spirit. Ever since the issuance of these instructions, the object of national education has been clearly set forth as a guidance, and has been the foundation of the prosperity of the State. Ever since Our ascension to the Throne, We have always been endeavouring to follow the instructions of the late Emperor. But we suddenly met the unparalleled disaster, and Our mind has been disturbed by sorrow and fear for the future.

"Although learning has been greatly extended, and the intelligence of Our subjects has been advancing daily, there has been a lack of moral discipline and also a tendency towards luxurious living. We greatly fear that, unless this tendency is checked, the success already attained may be lost.

"Moreover, the loss from the recent calamity has been very great. The restoration of the civilization of the country as well as the development of national power depends upon the nation's spirit. This is the time for co-operation between the people and the Government. They should follow the instructions which have been promulgated by the late Emperor. Subjects should thus endeavour to advance the prosperity of the State, and enhance the happiness of society and of Our Race. We wish to strengthen, with aid of Our subjects, the foundation of the State, and to carry on the Great Work of Our Imperial Ancestors."

JAPANESE LABOUR IN CANADA.

A PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on October 15th dismissed an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada relating to Japanese labour in the Dominion, without costs.

Lord Haldane, delivering their Lordships' judgment said: This is an appeal from a judgment expressing the answers to two questions submitted by the Governor-General of Canada in Council, under the Canadian Supreme Court Act. The first was whether the Legislature of British Columbia had power to enact Chapter 49 of its Statutes for 1921, being an Act to validate and confirm certain Orders in Council and provisions relating to the employment of persons on Crown property. The second question was if the Court thought the *Act ultra vires*. The majority of the learned Judges in the Supreme Court replied that the Legislature of the Province had no power to enact the statute, and that the second question did not arise. The relevant facts were that in 1902 two minutes were passed in the Executive Council of the Province and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, to the effect that no Chinese or Japanese should be employed in or about the tunnels, drains, or premises to which licences or leases related, and that a similar provision should also be inserted in all instruments relating to a number of enumerated leases and licences which should be issued by the officers of the Provincial Government. In 1915 a treaty was made between the King and the Emperor of Japan by which subjects of the high contracting parties should have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, and in all that relates to the pursuit of their industries, callings, professions, and educational studies should be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. On April 10th, 1913, the Parliament of the Dominion passed the Japanese Treaty Act, providing that the treaty just referred to should be thereby sanctioned and declared to have the force of law in Canada. On April 22nd, 1921, the Legislature of British Columbia passed an Act purporting to validate and confirm the two minutes referred to. Their Lordships will humbly advise His Majesty that the first of the questions submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada should be answered in the negative as that Court has answered it. The second question does not arise. The statute has been disallowed. It may not be necessary to enact it in a fresh form, but if this is to be done it may be possible so to re-draft it as to exclude from the operation of its principle all subjects of the Japanese Emperor.

In the course of a brief reference to the tomb of Tutankhamen, Professor Shellhear drew attention to the fact that modern furniture designs are surprisingly similar to the examples of ancient Egyptian furniture found in the tomb of this long-dead ruler.

In conclusion the lecturer thanked the audience for attending in such large numbers and said he took it as an expression of their interest in the work of Hongkong University. Down in Pokfulam they were somewhat remote from the central currents of Hongkong life and they appreciated all the more any encouragement which they received.

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

ST. ANDREW'S TIDE.

SERMON BY THE REV. H. COPLEY MOYLE.

The following sermon was preached in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A., Senior Chaplain:—

"The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth labourers into His harvest."—St. Matt. 9:37.

St. Andrew's tide has come to be recognised in the Church of England as a special season for prayer for God's blessing on the missionary work of the Church. It was in the year 1872 that a special day of prayer was first appointed, and since then a tremendous increase has taken place in the missionary work of our Church, though it is still far short of what it ought to be, and our missionary contributions are less than those of the Presbyterians and also less than those of the Methodists. St. Andrew is an Apostle of whom we read little in the Gospels, but from what we do read we know that he was anxious to bring others to his Master. First he brought his own brother Peter to Christ, later he brought the lad with the five loaves and two fishes, and later still we read of him bringing certain Greeks to Jesus Christ, so he has been selected as the patron saint of missionary work. For many years we here in Hongkong have taken part in the work of intercession which is going on at this season. We keep a day of continuous prayer in this Cathedral. Different people undertake to spend a quarter of an hour here in silent prayer for God's blessing on the missionary work of the Church.

Of the forty-two people who took part in this scheme last year, twenty-one, that is exactly half, have left the Colony, so I would appeal this morning to this congregation to lend their aid by sending in their names to me as willing to spend a quarter of an hour here next Friday in silent prayer for missions. Various missionary prayers and litanies are provided for those who take part, and I hope there are many who if they cannot undertake to pass a quarter of an hour here will make a point of coming here next Friday and spending some minutes in prayer for God's blessing on missions. In doing so we shall be obeying the command of Jesus Christ "Pray ye the Lord of the Harvest that He will send forth labourers into His Harvest." The work of preaching the Gospel to all nations is a duty laid upon every Christian by Christ Himself, and those who cannot personally fulfil the command are bound to help by their prayers and alms, those who are fulfilling it. Our Blessed Lord's command to preach the Gospel was connected with a great claim, "All power is given unto Me in Heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore and teach all nations." Christianity has a message for the world which the world needs. It tells us of the power of God which through Christ is available for our use and our support. It can kindle in the hearts of men such a fire of love for Christ and for all mankind as will destroy the selfishness which otherwise fills man's lives. The Gospel of Christ is a treasure which is never properly possessed so long as it is merely enjoyed, for what God offers to mankind in Christ is His own nature of love, and to receive love is to become loving. The Christian who has no desire to spread Christianity has not begun to imbibe the spirit of his religion. If a man has been strengthened by Christ to overcome sin, he will be anxious to let others know of the power of Christ.

The work of "Foreign Missions" as it is sometimes called, is the work of every Christian. It is not a satisfactory position that the spreading of Christianity which is the work of the whole Church should be left to societies. Our Missionary Societies were started at a time when the idea of spreading Christianity had almost died out. Our oldest Missionary Society the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was started in the year 1680. Three years later in 1701 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was started and about 100 years later the Church Missionary Society. The Church of England as a whole was doing nothing to evangelise the world, and so the founders of these societies joined together to do what the whole Church ought to have done. During the last 200 years, and specially during the last 50 years, the duty of spreading the Gospel has been more fully recognised, and the National Assembly of the Church of England has now appointed a Missionary Council which it is hoped will consolidate and increase the missionary work of our Church.

The growth of means of communication during recent years has made the call for missionary workers more insistent than ever before. Countries where the missionary could hardly enter a few years ago are now easy of access and are calling loudly for more Christian workers. Places which used to take many months to reach can now be reached in a few weeks. Western civilization is spreading in all directions, and when it comes the old non-Christian religions fall before it. We see this in China. You have only to see the neglected state of most of the Chinese temples to learn how the popular presentation of Buddhism has lost its hold on those Chinese, who have imbibed the Christian religion they will have no secure guide amidst the wreck of their old ideas. At present we all know the condition of China is desperate; and there are many who believe that the only solution of her problems will be found in the spread of Christian teaching and the growth of Christian ideals. In every walk of life China needs men of sound mental training and moral integrity. She needs women whose character will flower into moral beauty because rooted in spiritual reality. She needs pure and happy children. All these are being created by the Christian forces at work in this great country, but these Christian forces need tremendous spiritual and personal reinforcement. The need of China, call loudly for our earnest prayers. Another pressing need at the present time is the

reinforcement and strengthening of those dioceses in Africa where Mohammedanism is very active. Mohammedanism is a missionary religion. Its methods of propagation are not the methods of love, but of force. It not only fails to persuade men but it also forces and compels them where it has the opportunity. What would be the result of its triumph in the world may be seen from the massacres and atrocities which have marked Turkish rule in every land where it has had power. Mohammedanism is the one religion which contests the progress of Christianity; and we ought to know that there have been times in the past when it has wiped out parts of the Christian Church and that it is making strenuous efforts to wipe out the remnants of Armenian and other ancient Christian Churches to-day, and that it is spreading at a rapid rate amongst the pagan people of Africa. We ought to pray for those who are labouring to face with the missionary efforts of Mohammedanism, and we ought to support liberally such a society as the Universities Mission to Central Africa which is trying to christianise native races before they are won over to Mohammedanism.

Another urgent call for the help of our prayers comes to us from Japan where the earthquake in Tokyo and Yokohama has done such damage to missionary work. Two Japanese priests had been selected for consecration as Bishops and were to have been consecrated last month. Here is an extract from a cable sent by Bishop Leale of S. Tokyo to the Missionary Societies in England: "Church and Mission losses: minimum guarantee, million pounds, besides dwelling, schools, hospital, dispensary. All seventeen churches lost. Over 50 workers including missionaries, and 450 Christian families, homeless, lost all. Killed and wounded Christians over 100 many missing. Impossible calculate losses, cannot realise gravity and immensity of calamity. Mission work hark fifteen years, consecrations as decided December." "Pray ye the Lord of the Harvest that He will send forth labourers into His Harvest."

To-day I call on you to take your part in this prayer. Christian teachers are being asked for to-day and are not forthcoming in the number required. And as we pray we must see that we do our utmost to increase the number of labourers in the harvest of the world. If anyone of you hears Christ's call to be a labourer in the mission field, do not close your heart to that call, and if anyone has a son or daughter who hears the call, do not seek to dissuade him or her from following it because it is not a road to worldly fame or riches. The labourers in Christ's harvest field do not earn the transitory and perishing rewards of this world, but they gain the unperishable joy of bringing others to their Lord and Master and honouring from His lips the commendation "Well done, good and faithful servant." To be in any way a worker in the great world harvest of souls is a privilege not to be lightly thrown away.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COAL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

OPTIMISTIC REPORT.

The President and the General Manager of the National Coal Company, Manila, in a half yearly report to the directors and the Government Board of Control, declare that when the coal mine of the National Coal Company passes the developmental stage, coal can be produced in the Philippines at a price that will compete with any imported coal.

The Government Board of Control and prominent members of the legislature, it is stated, have decided to carry on the activities of the company. All needed assistance, it was declared, would be extended.

Among other things, the report reaches the following conclusions: When the mine passes the developmental stage, coal can be produced in the Philippines at a price that will compete with any imported coal. This has been conclusively demonstrated by recent mining costs in Cebu.

Both the Cebu and Mindanao bituminous (Coke) coals are suitable for any commercial use and will sell at a price equal to that of the average imported fuel.

The company's apparent operating loss is due entirely to the Mindanao district. The cost of maintaining and guarding the property would be greater than this present deficit.

An insignificant investment will turn the present loss in Mindanao into a profit. The proposed investment will be entirely in additional mine equipment.

If funds are provided for proper development on a large scale, operations can be carried on at a profit in the Mindanao semi-anthracite field (Batonog) by selling the small sizes in the Philippines and exporting the domestic sizes.

The National Development Company has been authorized by the Board of Control to effect adequate and necessary improvements in the coal mines in Mindanao.

INDO-CHINA SHIP DAMAGED ON YANGTSE.

The Ichang Correspondent of the N. C. Daily News, writing on November 15th said:—

The river has fallen rapidly during the past few days, and the larger of the upriver ships are finished for the season and are making their way to Shanghai. The smaller size of ships are more numerous this year than last, and doubtless there is an attraction to build such ships because of the great increase of the freight tariff during winter months.

Word has just come to hand that the Indo-China new ship *King Wo* has been badly holed through striking a rock about 10 miles above Chungking, while on the Chungking-Suifu run. This is doubly unfortunate as this company's other ship the *Fox Wei* has done but few trips this season owing to machinery trouble.

Admiral Anderson of the *Be* is here at present, and is leaving to-morrow for Chungking on the str. *Antan*.

reinforcement and strengthening of those dioceses in Africa where Mohammedanism is very active. Mohammedanism is a missionary religion. Its methods of propagation are not the methods of love, but of force. It not only fails to persuade men but it also forces and compels them where it has the opportunity. What would be the result of its triumph in the world may be seen from the massacres and atrocities which have marked Turkish rule in every land where it has had power. Mohammedanism is the one religion which contests the progress of Christianity; and we ought to know that there have been times in the past when it has wiped out parts of the Christian Church and that it is making strenuous efforts to wipe out the remnants of Armenian and other ancient Christian Churches to-day, and that it is spreading at a rapid rate amongst the pagan people of Africa. We ought to pray for those who are labouring to face with the missionary efforts of Mohammedanism, and we ought to support liberally such a society as the Universities Mission to Central Africa which is trying to christianise native races before they are won over to Mohammedanism.

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

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BOY MUSICAL PRODIGY.
A REMARKABLE WORK.

An audience of 2,000 people, who included a great number of musical notabilities and critics from Paris, assembled at Tourcoing on October 15th to make the acquaintance of Rota Rinaldi, the 11-year-old composer of the oratorio "L'Enfance de Saint Jean-Baptiste." It had been arranged that the composer should himself conduct the orchestra and choir of 250 members, but at the last moment he refused to do so, and while the work was conducted by M. Julien Dupleix, of Lille, Rinaldi listened behind the scenes, his bloods alternating between quiet satisfaction and fits of impatience, when he heard some passages which did not sound to his liking. Meanwhile many efforts were made to persuade him to take the baton himself, but it was not until almost the end of the performance that he would consent to do so. Then he appeared and conducted the majestic "Gloria" with which his oratorio concludes, being greeted at the end by a storm of enthusiastic cheering in which the whole house joined. Before the actual performance Rinaldi had directed two rehearsals during which he was unparagoned in his criticisms of the performers in his anxiety to get exactly the effects he wished. The oratorio is based on the poem of Silvio Paganini, and comprises two parts, with a Prelude and Interlude. The principal roles are those of John the Baptist (soprano), his mother (contralto), his father (bass), and the teller of the story (a tenor). Chorus play an important part in the work. The performance of the oratorio appears to have made a very favourable impression, though as yet no serious critical notices of it have appeared. It is described as a very simple work, full of entrancing melodies, impressive choruses, and ingenious fugal effects. The final "Gloria" is described as being of high inspiration. It is remarked that the work bears evidence of juvenility in several respects: there are even some striking technical faults; but, on the other hand, it is not denied that it is rich in fine passages, and, as one of the critics says, contains a wealth of musical thought sufficient to make the fortune of several operas. Rinaldi's mother has received several very attractive offers for a tour in the United States with her gifted son, but she has decided to refuse them all and to insist that Rinaldi shall not have his boyhood warped by his genius. To one journalist she stated that she would never again permit her son to conduct, since he could not exercise sufficient control at the head of a body of adult musicians. Even his composing is to be kept in check lest it should interfere with his health and normal development. Up to the present time the prodigy has remained much as other boys, except for his musical talent. He is neither shy nor bold, though given much to fits of reverie, in which he neither sees nor hears the world about him.

GREY HAIR

A reverence for grey hair has long been considered seemly and right. Mr. Justice McCordie has just given age fresh comfort. Not only on moral, but on aesthetic grounds, he respects grey hair. The matter arose in the case of a lady who thought that she preferred on her own head a livelier colour, and therefore employed a dye. Upon which the Judge was moved to confess: "I like to see a little grey in a woman's hair," and, further examining the gentle sensations of his own nature, explained that the "little grey" seemed to give a charm to a woman's head which appeals to many men. Into this fascinating realm of speculation he tried to allure learned counsel, but the cautious advocate would not be tempted. "So long as we have hair at all, some of us are happy," he said curtly. We regret the egotism of this answer. After all, nobody had suggested that grey hair, or any hair, would send charm to a barrister's head. It was counsel's emotional experience with the fairer sex that was required. Mr. Justice McCordie will certainly have the support of many men who have found women more attractive, and even more beautiful, after the silver, to take the Sophoclean phrase, was scattered in their hair. In these matters there can be, even for the Bench, no judgment on general principles. Every woman, we may fancy, would prefer that her hair should never show a trace of grey. But it is sufficiently well known that many women have looked their best, and been entirely aware of that fact, after their heads were white. Tradition, to be sure, demands of grey hair a certain solemnity. The earlier world assuming that greyiness was at best the beginning of the end. But our expectation of life is so far extended that there seems no definite relation between grey hair and old age. One historic fact which supports Mr. Justice McCordie's opinions on feminine beauty must be quoted in his support. During the greater part of the eighteenth century all the fine ladies in Western Europe wore their hair grey. Why they chose to powder their tresses it is as vain to ask as why at other dates they wore crinolines, or chignons, or farthingales, or wimples. Powder was the fashion. We dare not say that they chose it because they thought grey hair beautiful, for this is to assume a logic in the matter of which there is no evidence. But surely most of them must at least have thought themselves not spoiled by grey hair. And as we look at the portraits of the age of the Pompadour, we may agree with them. At any rate, nothing less than the French Revolution availed to banish powder and pomatum from their fair heads.—Daily Telegraph.

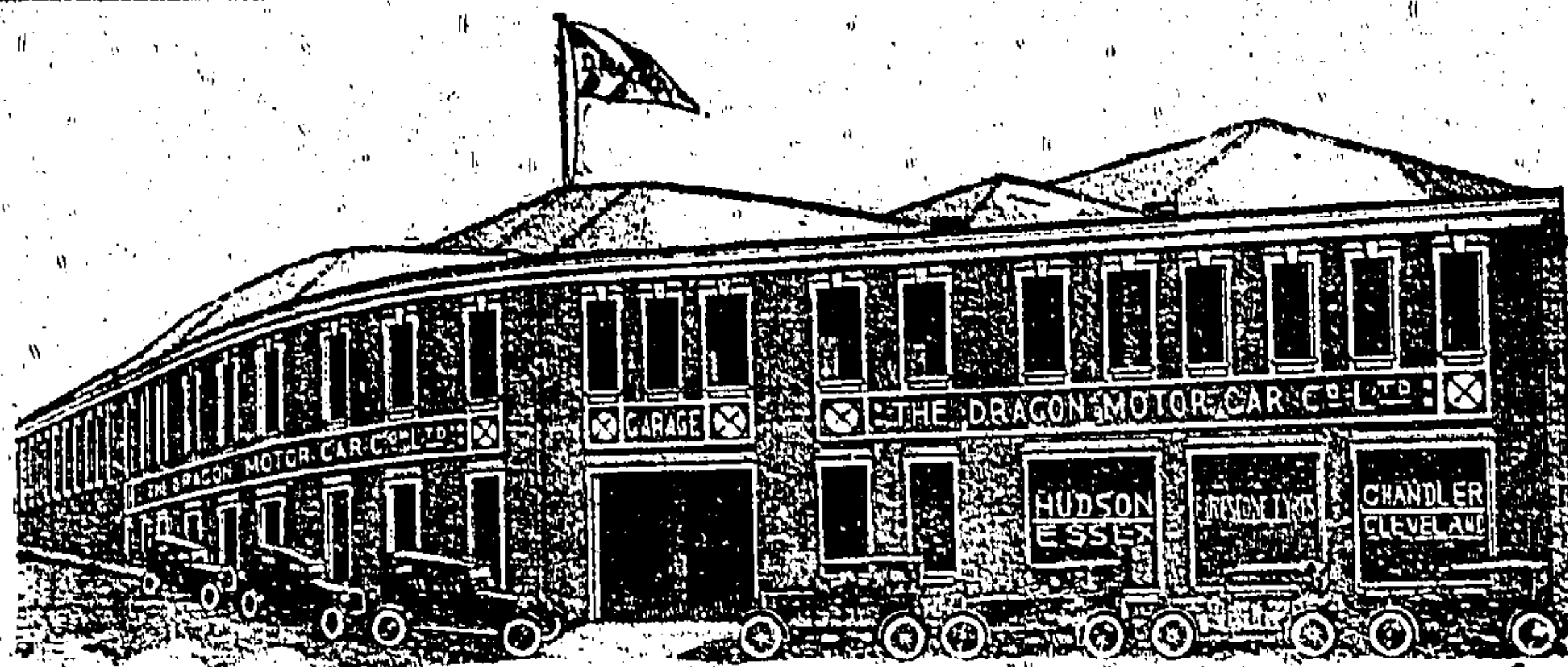
Latest from London.—The banana song has long favour in more select quarters, a new ditty having been found, which runs thus:
When I go to kiss Hortense
I buy a penicillin of marmalade.
It will be seen, comments a contemporary, that the rhyming is beyond criticism, and the sentiment unexceptionable.



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M/S. "Annam"...	10th December	15th January, "
M/S. "Asia"...	5th January	10th February, "
M/S. "Java"...	4th February	9th March, "
M/S. "Chile"...	6th March	10th April, "

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*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	23rd December, 1923.
*Schoor	12,500 tons	1st half of January, 1924.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	1st half of February, "

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	30th November, 1923, Calling at Manila & Cebu.
Hindenburg	12,500 tons	4th Jan., 1924.
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	"
*Schoor	12,500 tons	"
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	"

* These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 50
first class passengers.
† Cargo boat.

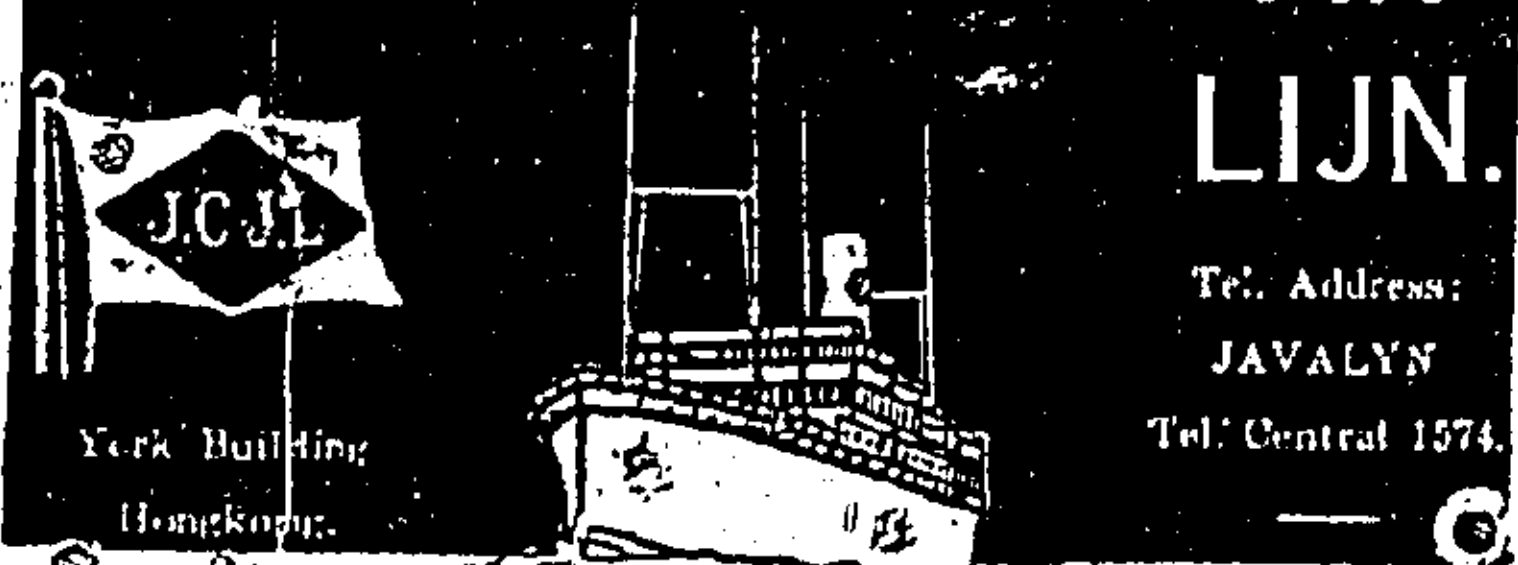
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PANDJANG	JAVA	29th Nov.	3rd Dec.	SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA
TJIMANOEK	JAPAN	30th Nov.	3rd Dec.	BATAVIA
TJISALAK	JAPAN	7th Dec.	10th Dec.	JAPAN
TJITAKOEM	JAPAN	4th Dec.	10th Dec.	JAPAN
TJILIWONG	SHANGHAI	—	—	JAVA

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Agents.

CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN AND LABOUR.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain gave his presidential address to the Birmingham and Midland Institute on October 1923, his subject being, "The House of Commons." He remarked that he had become one of these half-dozen senior members of the House, and was in a sense a child of the House of Commons, and he was not so far removed from becoming its father. (Laughter.)

Proceeding to speak of its character and composition and the changes in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said the passage of years had abated nothing of the respect and reverence that he felt for the oldest and the greatest of free, representative assemblies. He was told that the House of Commons was losing its hold on the country, and that its debates and discussions were no longer read with interest, and sometimes his next critics or despisers—(laughter)—and occasionally the terms were interchangeable—who did not hesitate to express contempt for the House of Commons, and disgust for the whole tribe of politicians. Yet our Parliament and Parliamentary institutions were the greatest and most characteristic contribution which the Anglo-Saxon race had made to the science of politics.

There were two alternatives, the autocracy of an individual and the tyranny of a section; on the one side the autocracy of a Tsar and on the other the autocracy of a Soviet. Parliamentary institutions could not flourish unless the proceedings of the House of Commons were followed with interest and intelligence by the citizens of the country which it ruled. If they did not respect the House of Commons it would cease to respect itself. Forty years ago authority was pretty evenly divided between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. To-day the House of Commons was supreme. It had no equal. No other great nation could match such large and uncontrolled powers to the discretion and wisdom of a single chamber. Was it true that while the power of the House of Commons had increased its moral authority had diminished? He did not believe it. The landed interests had far less representative value in commerce, trade, and manufacturing interests had far more. That was only to say that the House of Commons was the mirror of the nation, and had followed the change and responded to the change which had taken place in the nation itself.

Far more striking and more important is the rise to the position of second party in the State of the Labour party, organised—at first, at least—on a class basis," said Mr. Chamberlain. "There was a danger that the line of cleavage in politics should no longer be vertical through the classes, but horizontal between classes. I think the danger is less for the destinies of the Labour party while they attach many who do not belong to the classes of manual labourers, repel great masses of manual workers themselves. After all, the natural, political divisions are those of temperament and character. They are not those of interests or of class. (Cheers.) But though I think that a diminishing danger, it is one that you should watch, for through such class division of our political life lies the road which might lead to a fatal to representative institutions. That was the first class domination and then minority rule."

Along with a vast increase of business, continued Mr. Chamberlain, a great consciousness had seized upon the House of Commons. (Laughter.) The silent member was already a rare bird. He was likely before long to be as extinct as the dodo. (Renewed laughter.) But, when all was said and done, the most remarkable feature about the House of Commons was the persistence of its type. The fact was the House was something greater and more powerful and more enduring than the men who at any time composed it. (Cheers.) To be a member of the House, if one served it faithfully, was something of a liberal education. The House of Commons was the most generous assembly in the world. It was incorruptible and, if he might use such a word, it was "unobtainable." It was at once the servant and master of the nation. Vast were its powers, great its responsibilities and opportunities. So far, it stood unshaken amid the downfall of autocracies and the wreckage of other democratic institutions. Let them give it of their best, let them cherish it, guard it, for the price of liberty was eternal vigilance. (Cheers.)

NEW MONEY IN RUSSIA.

FRESH MONETARY SYSTEM DIS-
PLACES PAPER ROUBLES.

Russia is gradually working into a new monetary system, based upon actual values in gold or negotiable securities, which promises soon to eliminate the billions of paper roubles now flooding the country.

At the present time a dual monetary system prevails, the one based upon the new standard, the other upon paper emission.

The new money, known as "cherovonetsa," the old Russian name for gold pieces, is a paper currency issued by the state bank in units equal in value to ten gold roubles of the pre-war issue, and supposedly redeemable in gold upon presentation.

Silver coins, in rouble and fractional denominations, have been minted, but not yet issued. The financial authorities are awaiting the time when "cherovonetsa" are in general circulation to issue the silver money which will replace the present rouble paper as fractions of the state bank notes.

American, English, French, Dutch and other currency are now in free and general circulation in Moscow, but gradually find their way back into the state bank which, whenever possible, persuades clients to do so, pays out the "cherovonetsa" in order to accustom the people to their use. They are now well made notes on excellent paper, slightly larger than American currency.

Russia to-day is very short of money, the circulation "in cherovonetsa" and paper roubles being only slightly more than the value of two gold roubles a head of population. It is hoped to increase this gradually, but to issue very little more paper unless there is actual value, or anticipated revenues, behind it.



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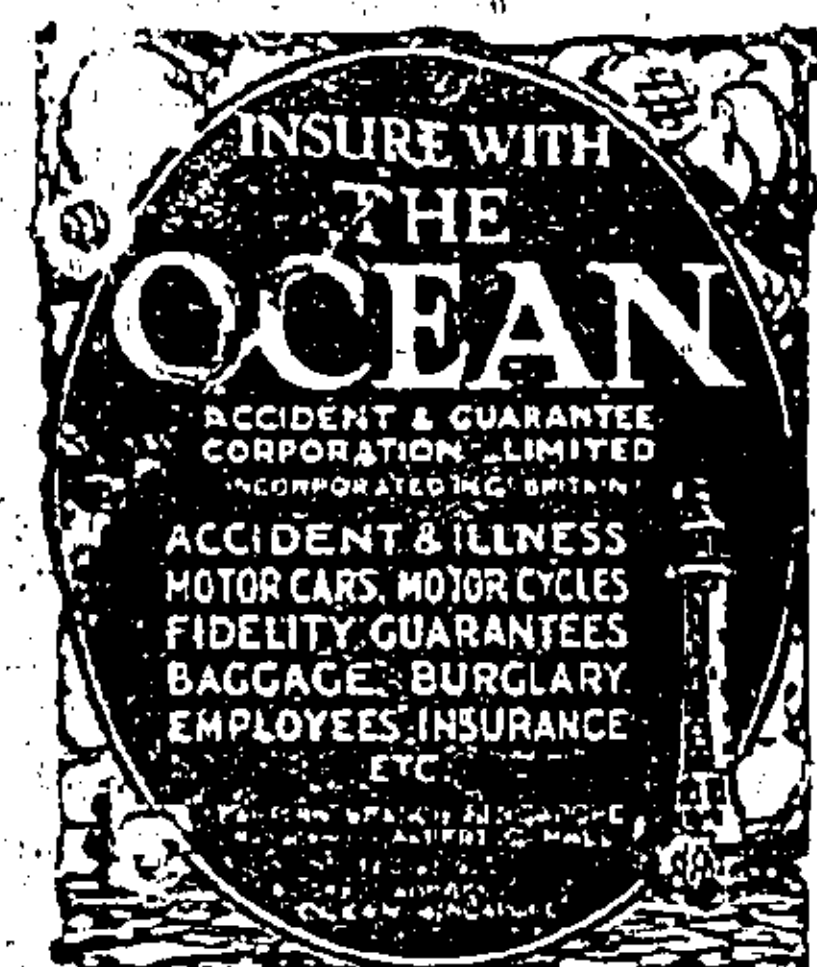
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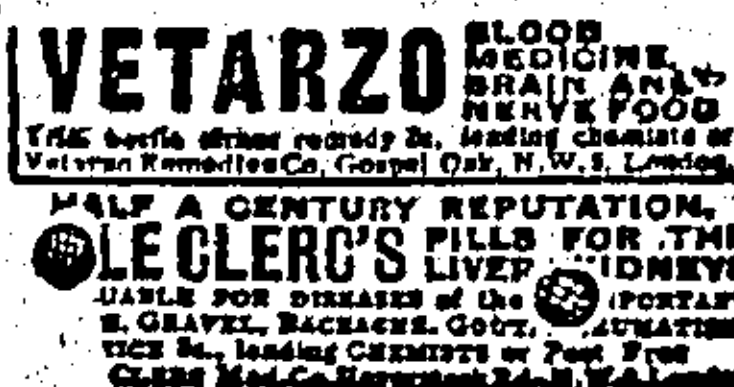
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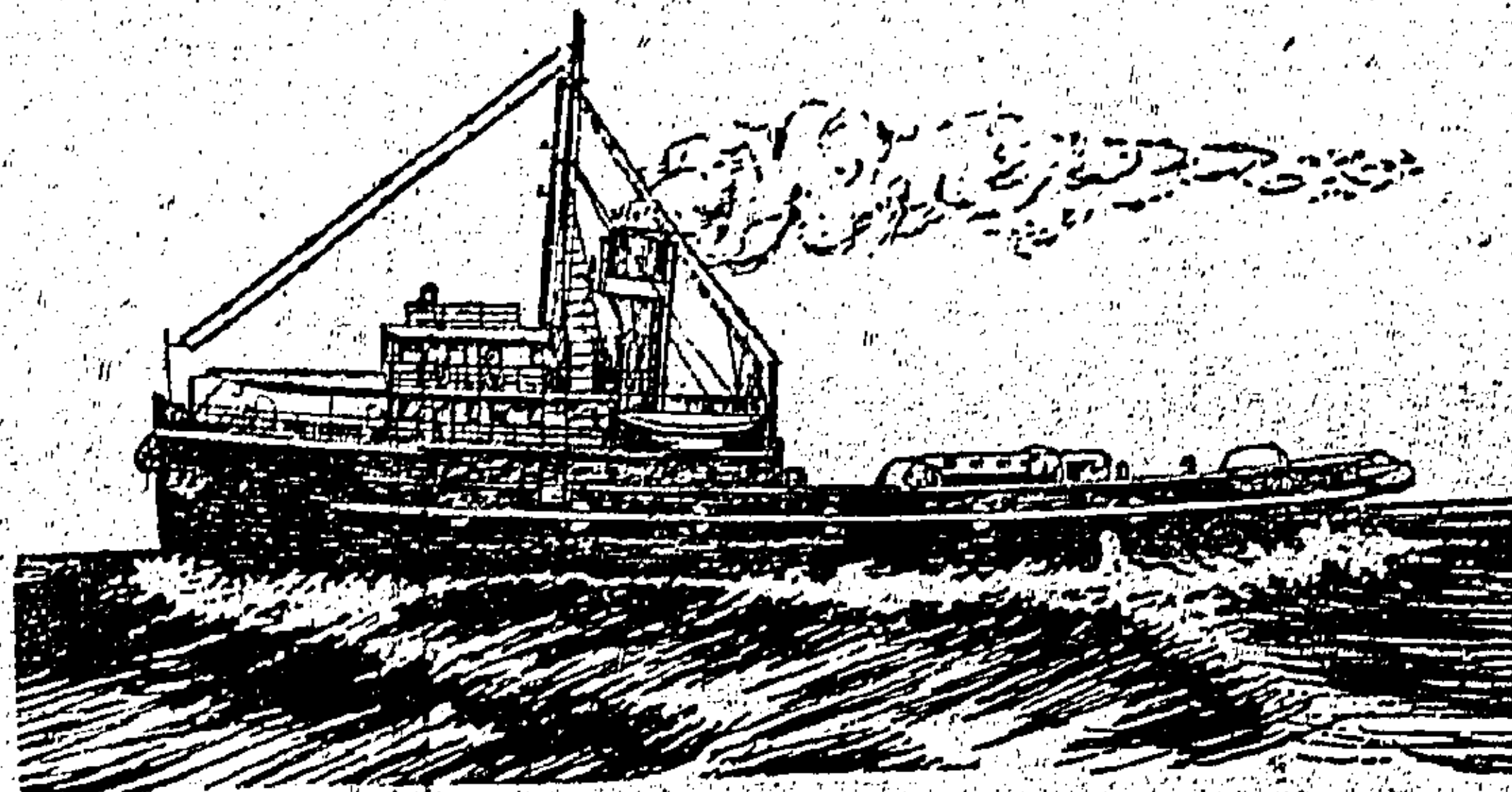
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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, HONGKONG.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

RANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWANGSANG"	Tuesday, 27th Nov., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WOSANG"	Wednesday, 28th Nov., 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"KWONGANG"	Thursday, 29th Nov., 7 a.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUENSANG"	Thursday, 29th Nov., 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"TINGSANG"	Thursday, 29th Nov., Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Friday, 30th Nov., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"WINGSANG"	Friday, 30th Nov., 7 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 1st Dec., 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Saturday, 1st Dec., Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 1st Dec., 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Wednesday, 5th Dec., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 5th Dec., 1 p.m.
SADAKAN	"HOUSANG"	Saturday, 8th Dec., 7 a.m.
Kobe via SHANGHAI	"MINGSANG"	Saturday, 8th Dec., Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 1st Dec., 3 p.m.

Calcutta Line.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading "are" issued to India and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Callings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading "are" issued to India and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila (by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Callings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when Indonesian vessels are not running.

SOERABO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Batavia by new 1,000 ton steamers. "KINGSANG" and "KUTSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken of through Bills of Lading for Kadiat Jassaloo, Labuan, Kowloon and Labad Data.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Des Hongkong	Vessel.	Des Hongkong	Discharges
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	In Port	"GLENGARREY"	9th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENTARA"	3rd Dec.	"GLENNAP"	30th Dec.	London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"CAEWARTONSHIRE"	14th Dec.	"GLENTARA"	17th Jan.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENNIFFER"	27th Dec.			
"GLENBEG"	10th Jan.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 26th.

Uchida Maru, Chinese str., 902 tons, Capt. J. Freyman, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C10.

Yuen Shing Fat.

Kyokuto Maru, Japanese str., 2,723 tons, Capt. H. Goto, from Chiuwangtao, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B31.—Doddwell & Co.

Taikwa Maru, Japanese str., 1,204 tons, Capt. T. Ishigaki, from Haiphong.

Hoilow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C21.—Y.K.K.

Tailor, Chinese str., 1,829 tons, Capt. Z. Manaki, from Chefoo, with a cargo of beans, lying at buoy No. C46.—Yue Tai Hong.

Taming, British str., 1,336 tons, Capt. R. Turnbull, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C16.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tongler, Chinese str., 882 tons, Capt. T. Azawa, from Chefoo, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C45.—Yue Tai Hong.

Urayama Maru No. 16, Japanese str., 683 tons, Capt. G. Yushihara, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 32.—Y.K.K.

Yunnan, British str., 1,206 tons, Capt. J. D. Milne, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C18.—B. & S.

November 26th.

Carmarthenshire, British str., 7,623 tons, Capt. Baker, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—J. M. & Co.

Chalister, British str., 3,360 tons, Capt. C. Wills, from Philadelphia, lying at Kowloon Dock.—Bank Line.

Driana, British str., 3,525 tons, Capt. H. Fokett, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—MacKinnon, MacKinnon & Co.

Glenalloch, British str., 1,434 tons, Capt. J. McKellar, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A27.—Seng Sien Hong.

Helikon, Norwegian str., 1,191 tons, Capt. H. Johannessen, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Thoresen & Co.

Husna, British str., 1,224 tons, Capt. C. Jones, from Daini, with a cargo of beans, lying at buoy No. C20.—B. & S.

Kajima Maru, Japanese str., 1,500 tons, Capt. R. Subana, from Dairen, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B14.—M.B.K.

Mansang, British str., 2,063 tons, Capt. P. R. G. Cumming, from Sandakan, with a general cargo and timber, lying at Kowloon wharf No. 2.—J. M. & Co.

November 26th.

Nereid, British str., 1,501 tons, Capt. C. S. Isbister, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14.—B. & S.

Porthos, French str., 7,830 tons, Capt. K. L. D. Malusena, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2.—M.M.

Sengo Maru, Japanese str., 4,770 tons, Capt. T. Yokoyama, from Adiraty, with a general cargo, lying at Admiralty buoy No. 1.—Y.K.K.

Splyang, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. P. R. Purdon, from Shanghai, and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Takaoka Maru, Japanese str., 4,327 tons, Capt. Y. Kawashima, from Kobe, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10.—N.Y.K.

Tauriga Maru, Japanese str., 9,687 tons, Capt. C. Hideshima, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—N.Y.K.

Wangshickung, Chilean str., 860 tons, Capt. F. V. Benz, from Saigon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42.—Kung Chung.

CLEARANCES.

November 26th.

Campinda, for Haiphong.

Chalister, for Kutchimotzu.

Cherbon Maru, for Moji.

Chongva, for Canton.

Haledan, for Samarinda.

Huanan, for Canton.

Hydrangea, for Swatow.

Kiangsu, for Swatow.

Kwangsi, for Swatow.

Luchow, for Amoy.

Parthos, for Saigon.

Shidzuoka Maru, for Nagasaki.

Siyang, for Canton.

Tingang, for Canton.

Tjilong, for Amoy.

Urayama Maru, for Canton.

Yangtzeikang, for Kungmoon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. Parthos, on November 26th.—Mr. Wm. MacKenzie, Mr. Vanchurin, Mrs. Sarraut, Mr. Henry Maceau, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Beyer, Mr. M. Cregin, Mr. Pettithuening, Mr. Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

Per M.M. s.s. Parthos, on November 26th.—Mr. I. Haim, Mr. Percival, Mr. E. Vincent, Mr. J. Hama-sche, Mr. Barry, Mrs. E. M. Toulmin, Miss M. L. Vassier, Miss M. Colgate, Miss A. L. Robinson, Miss M. M. Chisholm, Miss R. M. Chisholm, Mrs. J. M. Sturgis, Miss S. I. Mason, Mrs. Leggett, Mr. L. Kesch, Rev. F. D. Cornwell, Miss B. Squire, Mrs. F. Van Wageningen, Mr. L. Reynaud, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harris, Mr. L. de Rosario, Mrs. M. Lopez, Mr. M. P. Lollo, Mr. L. L. Rego, Mr. Joyn, Sergeant Floch, and 60 marines.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. Eastern Prince, from New York, sailed from Shanghai on the 25th inst., and is expected to arrive here on Wednesday, 28th inst.

The Admiral Oriental liner President Jackson, which is due here on Dec. 1st, arrived at Yokohama on November 26th. The steamer has 216 seats of U.S. mail for Hongkong.

The Ben Line s.s. Benarty, from Middlesbrough, Antwerp and London, left Singapore for this port (via Manila) on the 25th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on December 28th.

The s.s. President Lincoln sailed from Shanghai for San Francisco on November 24th.

The s.s. President Pierce arrived in Honolulu on November 25th.

The s.s. President Wilson sails from San Francisco on December 24th.

The s.s. Heffron is due in Hongkong from Manila on December 10th.

The s.s. Elton, then sailed from San Pedro on November 10th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Andre Lelou (M.M.), due Dec. 20th.

City of Spokane (Admiral Oriental), due Dec. 10th.

Dardanus (Blue Funnel), due No. 28th.

Hyson (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 26th.

Isomodon (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 22nd.

Patroclus (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 10th.

Paul Leat (M.M.), due Dec. 9th.

Paul Regudan, due Dec. 6th.

Persia Maru (T.K.K.), due to-day.

President McKinley (Admiral Oriental), due Nov. 29th.

Sundon (P. & O.), due Nov. 29th, noon.

Takaka (B.L. & Apear), due Nov. 25th.

Titan (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 8th.

Whitland Montana (Admiral Oriental), due December 2nd.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 26th at 10.40.—Pressure has increased considerably over N. Japan and has decreased slightly along the coasts of China and Indo-China and over Formosa. It is nearly stationary over the Philippines. The anticyclone is central over S. Japan.

At 2 p.m. this afternoon the typhoon was in about Lat. 13 deg. N. and Long. 136 deg. E., moving W.N.W.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 26th November, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1923, 108.42 inches, against an average of 81.61 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Nov. 27th is as follows:—

District Forecast

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, fresh.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... E. winds, moderate; overcast, some drizzle or mist.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 26th.

Previous Day at 2 p.m.

On Date at 6 a.m.

On Date at 2 p.m.

Barometer ... 30.04 ... 30.05 ... 30.09

Thermometer ... 73 ... 67 ... 71

Humidity ... 71 ... 53 ... 64

Wind Direction ... E ... E ... East

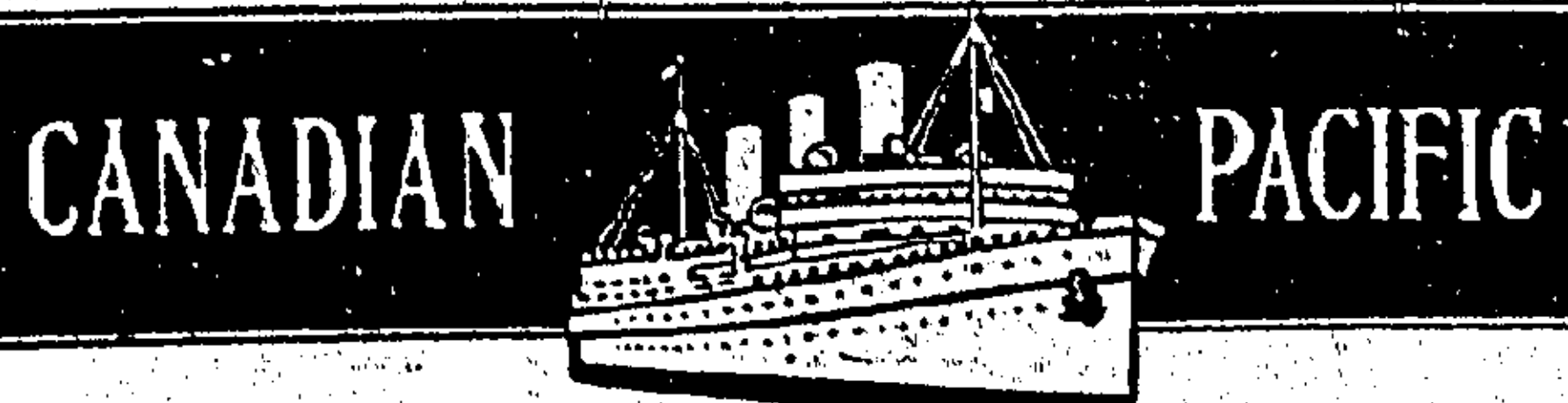
Force ... 5 ... 6 ... 4

Weather ... c ... c ... c

Rain ... 0.01 ... 0.00 ... 0.0

Highest open-air Temperature on 25th ... 73

Lowest open-air Temperature on 26th ... 60



CANADIAN PACIFIC

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Hongkong to England

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From Hongkong to Vancouver, Canada & England

Empress Russia Nov. 29 Dec. 17 Minnedosa Dec. 27 Jan. 3

Empress Australia Dec. 21 Jan. 9 Marburn Jan. 16 Jan. 23

Empress Asia Jan. 10 Jan. 28 Montcalm Feb. 8 Feb. 15

Empress Russia Feb. 7 Feb. 25 Marloch Mar. 7 Mar. 14

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Early reservation necessary.

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Commencing with the arrival of the Empress of Russia, 25th March, the Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia will make the round trip to Manila from Hongkong, leaving Hongkong on Wednesday after arrival, arriving Manila Friday Morning, leaving Manila Saturday Evening and arriving Hongkong Monday Morning, 7 A.M.

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SIBERIA MARU ... 20,000 tons, Nov. 30th.

TAITO MARU ... 22,000 tons, Dec. 14th.

TENYO MARU (calling at Manila) ... 22,000 tons, Jan. 5th, 1924.

KOREA MARU (calling at Manila) ... 20,000 tons, Jan. 17th, 1924.

SHINYO MARU (calling at Manila) ... 22,000 tons, Feb. 1st, 1924.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA.

CALLAO, MOLENDON, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS TONS. LEAVE HONGKONG

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 ... December 4th.

RAKUYO MARU ... 18,500 ... January 18th.

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OSAKA, KOBE, MOJI, DAIREN, HONGKONG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

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PERSIA MARU (Moji, Kobe and Osaka), ... November 30th, at 11 a.m.

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STEAMER LEAVE HONGKONG

BIYO MARU ... December 12th.

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S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ... 19th Dec.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 8th Feb., 1924.

For SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ... 1st Dec.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 19th Jan., 1924.

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"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... Dec. 12th.

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ... Dec. 24th.

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S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Monday, Dec. 24th, at 10 a.m.

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NIAGARA FALLS.

HONGKONG-MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Monday, Dec. 3rd, at 4 p.m.

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Saturday, Dec. 15th, at 4 p.m.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA

FREIGHT ONLY

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S.S. "LAKE FAULK" ... Dec. 4th, at 5 p.m.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G.3405, G.3420, G.3440

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 12th Dec.

MARBELLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.

KATORI MARU ... Wednesday, 5th Dec., at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Dec.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... First half of Dec.

LIVERPOOL via MARBELLES & VALENCIA.

DAKAR MARU ... Second half of Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.

TANGU MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

BUENOSAIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU ... Friday, 21st Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

WAKASA MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOSHINO MARU ... Thursday, 12th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SADO MARU (Omitting Shanghai) ... Wednesday, 28th Nov.

AWA MARU (Moji & Kobe) ... Thursday, 29th Nov.

HAKONE MARU ... Tuesday, 4th Dec.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central Nos. 235, 236 & 2422. Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS

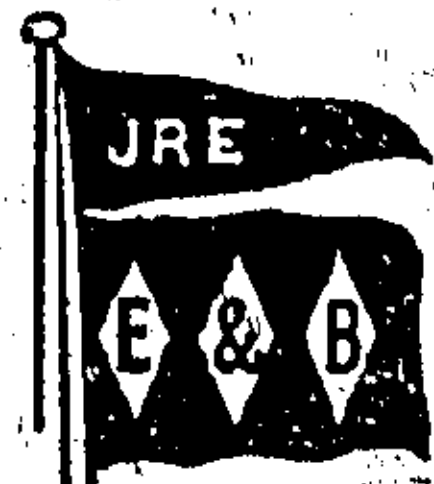
builders of Vessels up to 1,500 Tons; Fast Steam Launches and Motor Craft of

all kinds; Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and River Steamers;

Vessels built and shipped for re-erection abroad

ELLERMAN

BUCKNALL



STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LTD

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF KARACHI" 4th December.....Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF KARACHI" 4th December.....Marseilles & London.
 "CITY OF PARIS" 2nd January Do.
 "CITY OF CANBURY" 21st February Do.
 "CITY OF YORK" 30th March Do.
 "CITY OF CAIRO" 10th April Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

(Sole 1st Class "A"...£ 92. "B"...£ 84. 2nd Class "A"...£ 62. "B"...£ 56.
 RETURN "A"...£ 161. "B"...£ 147. "A"...£ 108. "B"...£ 98.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

(Tel. Central 780).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., LTD., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

'BLUE FUNNEL' LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"CITY OF CORINTH" via Suez Canal 4th Dec.
 "CITY OF ATHENS" via Suez Canal 14th Dec.
 "CALCHAS" via Suez Canal 24th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
 (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
 HONGKONG AND CANTON, HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGKOR	10th Dec.
CHAMBERLAIN	24th Dec.
PAUL LECAT ...	2nd Nov.	9th Dec.	7th Jan., 1924.
ANDRE LEBON ...	16th Nov.	20th Dec.	21st Jan.
AMBOISE ...	30th Nov.	3rd Jan.	4th Feb.
GORDILLERE ...	14th Dec.	17th Jan.	18th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class (1st Class)...£ 95. 0s. 0d. B Class (1st Class)...£ 80. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd)...£ 65. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (2nd)...£ 52. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"I.T. ST. LOUBERT-BIS" loading for MANILA, MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ANVERS & DUNKIRK, about 17th December.
 Also through Billading issued to HELSINKI, REVAL and RIGA.
 Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... 27th Nov., at 1 p.m.
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. O. Pennington ... Saturday, 1st Dec., at 2 p.m.
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 4th Dec., at 1 p.m.

Arrive and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,

(General Manager)



JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
 THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG

P. & O. British India

Apcar and

Eastern & Australian

Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, ESTRE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,118	30th Nov., midnight	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SUDAN"	8,696	13th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DEVANHA"	8,692	14th Dec.	B'way, London & Antwerp.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,420	29th Dec.	B'way, London & Antwerp.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,097	12th Jan.	Marseilles & London via Usual Ports of Call.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	26th Jan.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	9th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	23rd Feb.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,088	8th March	do.
"NALDERA"	15,893	22nd March	do.
"KHYBER"	8,014	5th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,852	19th April	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	3rd May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,992	17th May	do.
"KHIVA"	9,097	31st May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
"TANDA"	6,958	8th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,949	23rd Dec.	do.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	5th Dec.	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Jan.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
"ORISSA"	—	28th Nov., 3 p.m.	(Kobe)
"TAKADA"	6,949	29th Nov.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SUDAN"	8,696	30th Nov., 10 a.m.	Shanghai.
"KHIVA"	9,097	2nd Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	11th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	15th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	23rd Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,812	4th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,088	26th Jan.	do.
"SUDAN"	8,696	1st Feb.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

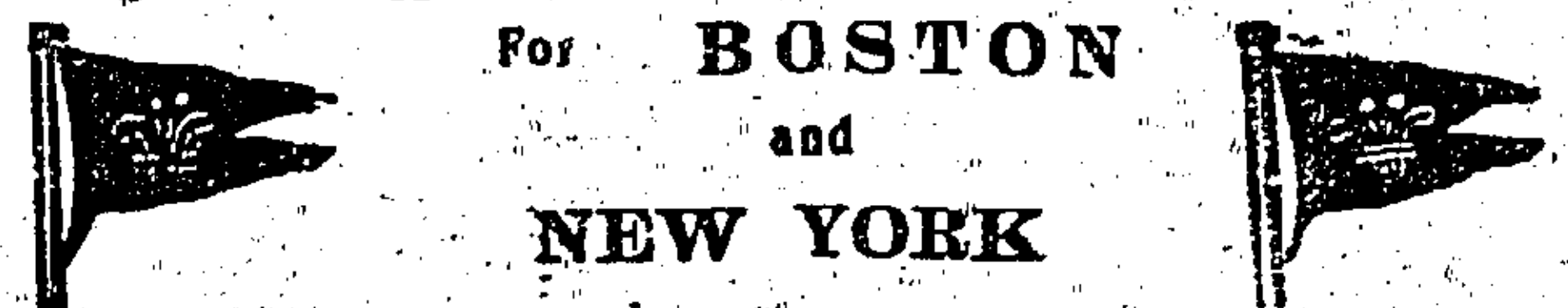
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" ... on 29th November.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

Telephone: Central 3185.

Telegrams (Far East) Ltd.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building

[2]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 27th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"KIANGSU"	On 27th Nov., 10 a.m.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 28th Nov., 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHIN HUA"	On 29th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 29th Nov., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"LIANGCHOW"	On 29th Nov., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KUEICHOW"	On 1st Dec., D.L.
TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 2nd Dec., D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"KIANGSU"	On 2nd Dec., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"KIANCHOW"	On 2nd Dec., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SUNNING"	On 4th Dec., D.L.
MANILA & SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 4th Dec., 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 5th Dec., D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 6th Dec., 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation available, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Billading to all East and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Swatow.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CLIPPER CENTRAL 83.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents.

Agents.

CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG, PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. Is. & Aus. Ports
"TAIYUAN"	2nd December.	8th December, Noon.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
 For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.
 Telephone Central No. 83.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 12th Dec.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL ITALIAN PORTS, ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for Traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS. REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £86.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about end of Nov.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about end of Dec.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... sailing on or about Early Dec.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... sailing on or about Early Jan.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZINTO" ... sailing from Calcutta on or about 1st Dec.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan" ... Due Hongkong 27th Nov.
 Leave Hongkong 29th Nov.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO SINGAPORE!

U.S.S.B. "West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 30th Nov.

Leave Hongkong 1st Dec.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO MANILA AND P.I. PORTS.

U.S.S.B. "West Mahwah" ... Due Hongkong 8th Dec.

Leave Hongkong 10th Dec.

For Full Information Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT,

General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building,

Phone Central No. 3008.

A. E. FRANKCE

Acting Gen. Agent.

[22]

Telephone Nos. 4088, 4089, 4090.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

K. SHIMA, Manager.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

XMAS LETTER AND PARCEL MAILED FOR CANADA AND U.S.A.

Xmas Letter and Parcel Mails for Canada and U.S.A. will be closed in the G.P.O. on the 26th inst. at the following times:—
 Parcel Mail Thursday 29th, 3.00 p.m.
 Registered Mail " " " 4.15 p.m.
 Ordinary Mail " " " 5.00 p.m.
 These mails are due in Victoria, B.C. on 13th December.

Correspondence addressed to private houses in the neighbourhood of Repulse Bay can only be delivered through the Stanley Police Station, and is bound there-fore to be subject to same delay in delivery. Residents who have town offices are advised to apply to the G.P.O. for the redirection of such correspondence.

INWARD MAILED.

From	Per	Dts
LONDON, letters via Brindisi, 24th Oct.	Dardanus...	28th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Takada ...	28th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow ...	28th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow ...	28th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Soudan ...	28th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Alia ...	1st Dec.
LONDON Parcel 24th Oct.	Pres. Jackson ...	1st Dec.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI		

OUTWARD MAILED.

For	Per	Date
*Swatow and Bangkok...	Alingwa ...	Tuesday, 27th, 8.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques...	Wakata Maru ...	10.00 A.M.
South Africa, India via D'Kodi, & Bombay		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Haiching ...	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Duchess D'Ala ...	3.30 P.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Coristan ...	4.30 P.M.
Samshui and Wuchow	Taining ...	5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Kwongang ...	
Manila	Tuning ...	Wednesday, 28th, 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A.		
Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER B.C.	Empress of Russia ...	Wednesday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
due Vancouver, 17th Dec.		
Hobow and Bangkok	Chansang ...	Thursday, 29th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A.	Yunnan ...	9.30 A.M.
Central and South America, & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Pres. McKinlay ...	3.00 P.M.
due Victoria, B.C., 19th Dec., Ship sails at 10 a.m., 30th Nov.		
Swatow	Yutshing ...	Thursday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via D'Kodi, Adon	Kalyan ...	Parcels, 4.15 P.M.
Egypt & Europe via Marseille—due		Letters, 5.00 P.M.
Marseille, 29th Dec.		
Ship sails at midnight 30th Nov.		
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, & EUROPE via San Francisco—due	Siberia Maru ...	Friday, 30th, 9.45 A.M.
San Francisco, 27th Dec.		Registration Letters, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Liangchow ...	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Yuenang ...	Saturday, 1st, 9.30 A.M.
Hobow and Haiphong	Lucang ...	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haichang ...	1.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

26th November, 1923.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	23 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand ...	23 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ...	23 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ...	23 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight ...	23 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight ...	24 1/2
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	930
Credit, 4 months sight ...	930
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	50 1/2
Credit, at 30 days sight ...	51 1/2
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	162 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	162 1/2
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	162 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ...	162 1/2
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days sight ...	105 1/2
On Yokohama.—	
On demand ...	105 1/2
On Manila.—	
On demand ...	95 1/2
On Singapore.—	
On demand ...	135
On Batavia.—	
On demand ...	nom.
On Hongkong.—	
On demand ...	80
On Bangkok.—	
On demand ...	84 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael ...	50.40
Rare Silver, per oz. ...	33 3/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
 Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$20,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling ... \$4,500,000
 Silver ... \$34,500,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$30,000,000

Board of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG—Chairman.
 D. G. M. BARNARD, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
 A. H. COMPTON, Esq. J. A. FLETCHER, Esq.
 G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. N. D. WATSON, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOCK, Esq. H. P. WHITE, Esq.
 W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.
 Acting Manager: Hongkong—J. M. CARRUTHER, Esq.
 Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
 WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
 Hongkong, 14th November, 1923. [37]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. G. STEPHEN,
 Chief Manager,
 Hongkong, 14th November, 1923. [38]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
 Head Office—LONDON.
 Paid-up Capital ... £3,000,000
 Reserve Funds ... £3,800,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
 A. H. FERGUSON,
 Manager,
 Hongkong, May 28th, 1923. [39]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN CHINESE)
 Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1909.
 Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
 Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 63,500,000
 Reserve Funds ... Yen 12,960,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
 JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
 FORMOSA—Gila, Kagi, Karsenka, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shichau, Taichu, Tainan, Taku, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aka.
 CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
 OTHERS: Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS AND AGENTS:
 The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
 S. KONDOR,
 Hongkong Branch Manager,
 4, Des Voeux Road,
 Hongkong, 16th September, 1923.

"CAPSTAN"
 Cigarettes and Tobaccos
 The Popular Smoke
 SOLD EVERYWHERE
 from Timbuctoo to Bengali
 Rio to Rangoon
 Piccadilly to Pechili
"CAPSTAN"—THE NAME THAT COUNTS
 British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.
 Distributors

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"MACHAON" 4TH DEC. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "SARPEDON" 11TH DEC. Marseilles, London & Rotterdam.
 "HELENUS" 18TH DEC. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "AUTOLYOUS" 24TH DEC. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"OANFA" 5TH DEC. Marseilles, Harve, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "DIOME" 31ST DEC. Marseilles, Harve, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "TITAN" 20TH JAN. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"AOHILLES" 18TH DEC. } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
 "PHILOCTETES" 8TH JAN. }

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"CALCHAS" 23RD DEC. via Suez and Boston.
 "PELUS" 16TH JAN. via Suez and Boston.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PATROCLUS" 10TH DEC. for Shanghai.
 "SARPEDON" 11TH DEC. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "PATROCLUS" 3TH JAN. for Singapore & London.
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